

Law Enforcement News

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Indy gun-interdiction drive proves an inviting target

Sherman defends effort against newspaper's charges of inflated data

Was a touted gun-interdiction program in Indianapolis an expensive failure that was skewed by flawed statistical methods or a victim of bad press in the local media?

Controversy began to swirl around that question as the six-month pilot program wound down in May, following reports in *The Indianapolis News* that the program's coordinator, University of Maryland criminologist Lawrence Sherman, "inflated" the number of guns seized by counting weapons taken outside the three police districts designated as target areas.

Sherman, who was hired last year by Mayor Stephen Goldsmith as the Indianapolis Police Department's chief criminologist, conducted the gun-suppression program to replicate an earlier effort he oversaw in Kansas City, Mo. There, an increase of only 29 guns seized in 4,500 officer-hours resulted in a 49-percent reduction in gun crime in the target area. [LEN, Feb. 14, 1995.]

The goal of the program, which began in Indianapolis on Oct. 26, was to seize as many guns as possible during traffic stops in which officers would request permission to search cars or look for suspicious behavior that would give them probable cause to search for illegal guns.

The effort netted 42 illegal firearms in Indianapolis, according to Sherman, but that figure was disputed by the newspaper and by some city officials, including sources in the Police Department. An article that appeared May 18 said the number was "inflated" twofold — by counting 21 guns seized outside three target police districts, collected by officers not assigned to the program, or found during routine responses to radio calls.

Deputy Police Chief Tim Horty, who commands the East District, one of three areas where the program was tried out, told *Law Enforcement News* that the total of 42 "might be a little

high. You could probably only count about half of those" as having been seized in the target areas. Still, he defended the program, saying that some of the suspects whose weapons were seized by police "were predisposed" to using them in crimes.

The *News* maintained that the experiment was an expensive failure. It said that when the "inflated" guns were taken out of the equation, the number of guns seized per officer-hours dropped from one in 43 to one in 86.

The newspaper also reported that the Police Department's Operations and Response Unit outdid the gun-interdiction program, seizing 67 weapons in warrant searches. It added that officers on routine patrol in the North District, one of the target areas, seized the same number of guns as the gun-interdiction officers assigned there.

The *News* portrayed Sherman's relationship with the Goldsmith Ad-

ministration in a questionable light, saying that the Crime Control Research Corp., a Washington, D.C.-based company headed by Sherman, had secured over \$400,000 in contracts for programs related to the Police Department's community-policing program since Goldsmith became Mayor in 1993. The city paid Sherman \$50,000 to move to Indianapolis for a year to oversee the gun-interdiction effort and carry out other tasks.

The newspaper attacked the Goldsmith Administration for its "punchant" for hiring outsiders as consultants. Goldsmith did not return calls from LEN for comment.

But a clearly aggravated Sherman defended the gun program and denied many of the assertions that appeared in *The Indianapolis News*.

"Basically, they're accusing me of lying," he said. "Here's the short, simple truth: There was no counting
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It's murder out there: 'Summit' seeks new approaches for curbing homicide

Fundamental changes must be made at all levels of government and in society at large in order to reduce the U.S. homicide rate, which in 1993 surpassed the 15-year-old record of 23,044 murders, according to a report released June 17 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

The 32-page report includes 39 recommendations aimed at reducing the nation's homicides rate, which the FBI reported topped 24,526 murders in 1993, surpassing the record set in 1980. The recommendations grew from a "murder summit" held by the IACP in November 1994 that was attended by nearly 60 law enforcement and government officials, as well as researchers, educators, health experts and substance-abuse treatment practitioners.

"In this report, we attempted to look through the statistics to understand the fundamental personal behaviors that have made murder such a frightening problem," said Choctaw,

Okl., Police Chief John T. Whetsel, the current IACP president. "We found Americans are not powerless to reverse the murder trend. We have many of the tools we need to begin that process right now."

Some of the key recommendations for law enforcement include making better use of technology to help reduce violence; supplying officers with enhanced domestic-abuse and violence-history information, and improving the ability of the police to

conduct record and warrant checks from patrol cars. The recommendations also direct communities and government to improve safety for "high-risk" groups, such as youths and domestic violence victims; provide "safe haven" facilities for youth that are open after school hours, and provide additional shelters for abused women and children.

The IACP also urged a number of legislative initiatives including revisions in the juvenile justice system "to

reflect the changes" in juvenile crime trends, allowing police to photograph, fingerprint and document criminal behavior of career juvenile offenders and permitting the sharing of juvenile offender and suspect records more effectively.

To aid police and teachers in reducing violence, the IACP also called for the development of education and training initiatives, including training teachers to "identify, confront and control
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In DC area, one review board dies, another one is stillborn

The District of Columbia's much-maligned citizens review panel went out of business last month, while across the Potomac River, a proposal to create a citizens panel to review police brutality allegations never got past the drawing board.

The Civilian Complaint Review Board in Washington closed its doors for the last time June 23, making it one of the few agencies to be entirely eliminated from the budget. The move is expected to save the near-bankrupt District \$1 million, which city officials said would be used to fund police patrols.

Twenty employees were let go, leaving behind a backlog of 770 pending complaints of police misconduct. The backlog is to be transferred to the Metropolitan Police Department for further action, but it was unclear what will become of cases that the panel had

already decided — including 28 in which evidence of police misconduct was found, but which the board had not yet certified.

"One of the very, very sad things about the way the process was done is that the council did not leave a mechanism for a transition," said the CCRB's executive director, Diana Haines Walton, commenting on the District Council's vote in April that abolished the board.

City law requires the police chief to impose discipline within 45 days following the disclosure of a misconduct complaint against an officer, and some officials contend that the law would apply to the backlog left by the board's shutdown.

Last month, Councilman At Large Bill Lightfoot refused to introduce legislation requested by Mayor Marion Barry to waive the 45-day rule and

allow the board to operate until the transition is completed. But Lightfoot indicated on June 23 that he would introduce the measure during a council meeting sometime this month.

The board had been criticized as inefficient by some District Council members, who argued that funds could be better used for more patrol officers. The council also cited the 15-year-old board's backlog of cases for its abolition, noting that two-thirds of its cases

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What They Are Saying:

"A year from now, Virginia will be a safer state."

— Chip Walker, a spokesman for the National Rifle Association, sizing up what he sees as the likely impact of the concealed-weapons law that took effect in Virginia on July 1. (5:2)

Reminder to Readers:

Law Enforcement News is only published once each month in July and August. We will resume our regular twice-monthly publishing schedule in September.

Around the Nation

Northeast



DELAWARE — Through the end of June, Wilmington police offered to make house calls to pick up any unwanted guns, no questions asked. Guns, ammunition, and explosives can also be turned in at any fire station.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — As part of a four-month, \$461,000 contract, off-duty D.C. officers began round-the-clock patrols June 16 at the drug-ridden Potomac Gardens public housing complex. The arrangement is said to mark the first time that District police will be stationed at a public housing project. The off-duty officers replace a security force provided by Nation of Islam Security Agency Inc., whose contract was withdrawn in the face of the agency's financial problems and harsh political criticism. Many Potomac Gardens tenants criticized the change, saying they preferred the Nation of Islam's policy of not carrying weapons on patrol.

MARYLAND — Prince George's County police officers John Warhurst, Donna Stuehmeir and Melvin Proctor were each sentenced to 60 days in jail June 13 for using excessive force in arresting a burglary suspect.

MASSACHUSETTS — A form of extremely pure heroin killed at least six people in the Lowell area in less than two weeks and sickened six others. The heroin, known as "People's Choice" or "Poison," acts so swiftly that many victims died still holding the package the drug came in. One of the victims died in Nashua, N.H., but is believed to have bought the drug in Lowell. Some suppliers have been turned in to police by worried users, and police have at least two suspects.

Springfield Mayor Robert Markel said that while he will sign a teen-age curfew ordinance, he does not expect it to have more than a limited impact on juvenile crime. The curfew, which went into effect July 1, requires people under 18 to be off the streets by 11 P.M. on weekdays and by midnight on weekends. The curfew is only one part of an overall effort to curb juvenile violence, said City Council President Michael Albano. Other efforts include a gang suppression unit and weapons sweeps.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — By mid-July, it is expected that the entire state will be covered by an enhanced 911 system that will automatically show dispatchers a caller's location.

NEW JERSEY — Cartret's deputy police chief, Dennis Nagy, remains suspended after being indicted May 30 on charges that he falsely incriminated a patrol officer who had testified against him to a grand jury in 1993. Nagy's attorney, Anthony Fusco, claimed that the suspension is due to a power struggle between the borough's two police unions, Fraternal Order of Police Lodge 90 and the Policemen's Benevolent Association Local 47, with the prosecutor's office trying to play favorites with the PBA. This is the third time in Nagy's 20-year career that he has been indicted. The latest indictment charges

Nagy with falsely accusing Patrolman James Cimbrok of using unnecessary force while arresting a burglary suspect.

Officials reported June 28 that the number of his crimes in the state dropped by 22 percent in 1994, the first decrease since the state began keeping such records in 1988.

An elderly North Brunswick couple donated \$12,000 to the town's Police Department last month for the purchase of a second police motorcycle. Pat and Trieste Rao said they came upon the idea after reading about the department's Community Operational Policing program, which added motorcycles and bike patrols to help increase contact with residents.

Jane Hicks, who is accused in the June 2 death of a Wildwood Crest police officer, remains in custody even though a judge reduced her bail from \$250,000 to \$100,000 on June 16. Hicks, 35, a doughnut shop waitress from Rio Grande, is charged in connection with the death of Police Officer Eugene Miglio, who collapsed from a heart attack after struggling to subdue Hicks during a traffic stop. Hicks is charged with reckless manslaughter, aggravated assault on a police officer, obstruction of justice and possession of marijuana.

A surprise inspection at 4:30 A.M. on June 16 of Montville officers working the night shift found a lieutenant, a sergeant, corporal and two patrolmen sleeping in their offices and in patrol cars. Chief Carl DeBacco said the surprise inspection was a follow-up to an anonymous tip that officers on the night shift were routinely snoozing on the job. There is no indication that officers ignored any emergencies.

Cherry Hill Police Officer Michael Boody, 31, was forced to resign June 7 as an outgrowth of a Jan. 25 incident in which he and a Camden County court employee allegedly held a man against his will in retaliation for threatening statements he made against Boody. William Mitchell, a process server and court officer, was indicted on charges of second-degree kidnapping, coercion and evidence-tampering. Boody, who was off-duty when the incident occurred and who cooperated in the investigation, will not be charged. The victim, whose name has not been released, was not physically injured.

A North Bergen police officer who sold fireworks to a 10-year-old boy that resulted in the boy's death was suspended without pay in June. The youth, Luis Agosto Perez, was on the roof of the Hudson Academy June 27 setting off bottle rockets he had bought from Officer Joanne Schiele and her husband, Kenneth, when he stumbled backward over an 18-inch wall and fell 35 feet to his death. Schiele was charged with possession of fireworks and official misconduct. The Jersey City Police Department's bomb squad was called in to remove some 200 cases of bottle rockets, Roman candles, M-80's, cherry bombs and 6-inch mortars from the Schieles' home.

NEW YORK — The New York City Police Department and Commissioner William Bratton are being sued by an officer who claims his civil rights were violated by internal affairs investiga-

tors prodding the drunken antics of off-duty officers in Washington, D.C., during Police Memorial Week in May. Officer Kevin Catalina, 28, claims that he was threatened with "on the spot" suspension if he left an interview room to call a lawyer. Catalina, who is suspected of dismantling a fire alarm in his hotel room, was stripped of his gun and badge and placed on modified assignment for allegedly providing Internal Affairs with "evasive answers." So far, seven officers have been charged in the ongoing internal investigation. On June 26, Officer James Morrow, 29, was suspended for his part in the D.C. rampage. Morrow, nicknamed "Naked Man," for allegedly sliding down a beer-slicked escalator rail in the buff, was stripped of his badge and gun and transferred out of the 103rd Precinct. He will be reassigned after his release from an alcohol rehabilitation center.

Ricardo S. Caputo, a serial killer who turned himself in to police in 1994 after 20 years on the run, pleaded guilty June 28 to the 1974 strangulation murder of Judith Becker, his psychologist at Matteawan State Hospital. Caputo claims to have killed four women during the 1970s.

A New York City police officer and a sergeant were arrested June 29 and charged with demanding payoffs from rabbis who needed police escorts for religious processions. Internal Affairs investigators said that the three separate incidents allegedly involving Officer John Guercia and Sgt. Timothy Brovaks were isolated cases.

A Suffolk County grand jury has refused to indict a police officer who shot and killed a college student at a shopping mall last December. Officer Richard Tatarian claimed that his gun discharged accidentally while he was placing Ennea Moldovan under arrest after a dispute over a credit card that had been reported stolen. The Moldovan family is pursuing an \$8-million wrongful-death suit against the county.

New York City Police Officer Gerard Rutolo, 28, was arrested June 28 on charges of sexually abusing a 13-year-old girl on several occasions. Rutolo is the fourth city police officer to be charged with a sex crime in the past two years.

A loophole in state and Federal gun laws allowed a Scarsdale gun dealer to smuggle hundreds of weapons into the hands of criminals, according to prosecutors. Richard Yarny, 54, used a legal loophole that lets gun manufacturers ship thousands of guns every year to supposedly legitimate dealers who then can peddle guns through middlemen to drug dealers and criminals. Yarny, who was arrested on June 21 in Boones Mill, Va., allegedly sold weapons to a middleman named Hubert Lugo who then resold the guns to criminals. Undercover investigators bought more than 10,000 rounds of ammunition and 45 weapons from Lugo, including assault rifles, Street Sweeper shotguns and Thompson submachine guns.

New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani went to the White House on June 29 to pick up a one-year, \$54-million Justice Department grant that will enable the city to put 2,175 more

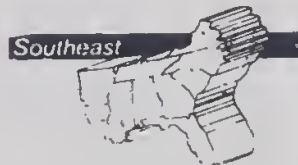
police officers on the street.

New York City police supervisors have been ordered to keep their lunch plans to themselves, in an effort to tighten up supervision on the force. Police Commissioner William Bratton ordered that sergeants and lieutenants use regular telephones rather than police radios to notify dispatchers when and where they will be taking their meals. Officials were said to be concerned that patrol officers might goof off or engage in other misconduct if they knew their bosses were on a meal break.

Proponents of legislation that would create a statewide registry of sex offenders are confident that it will withstand court challenges. A New Jersey law on which the New York bill is based was ruled unconstitutional last year by a Federal judge. New York's version, supporters point out, does not call for mandatory dissemination of information about convicted sex offenders in the area. That information would be made available through a 900 number and at local police stations. The bill has already been passed by the state Senate and is supported by Gov. George Pataki.

RHODE ISLAND — Funeral services were held last month for Westerly Police Chief Mark Champlin, who died June 10 of lung cancer. Champlin was the state's youngest chief when he was appointed in 1986.

VERMONT — The median age of prisoners in the state is up sharply since 1981, and officials attribute the increase to large numbers of baby-boomers, longer sentences, and a crackdown on sex offenders. The median age, which was 22 in 1981, is now 31.



ALABAMA — The U.S. Justice Department last month awarded \$2.15 million to victim-assistance programs in the state. The money, which will be used to support state and private programs, comes from fines collected from convicted Federal criminals.

Joe Duncan, 40, a former state trooper, was sentenced in Selma June 21 to 25 years in prison for the 1987 murder of his girlfriend, Elizabeth Cobb, who was also a state trooper.

FLORIDA — New safety measures set up following a series of nine brutal robbery-murders of tourists in the Miami area during 1992 and 1993 appear to be working. Robberies of tourists reported by the Miami and Metro-Dade Police Departments last year dropped 58 percent, to 567, from the 1993 level, according to the Greater Miami Convention and Visitors Bureau. Among the measures that were adopted was the removal of all logos and identifying symbols from rental cars and license plates. Increased patrols were also set up, and more visible highway signs were installed to lead motorists through safe areas.

The state Supreme Court ruled 4-3

June 29 that a minor cannot be prosecuted for statutory rape because it violates the right to privacy. While the state has a compelling interest in preventing sex between minors, the court ruled, prosecution is not the least invasive way. Both youths in the case were 16 years old. The boy had been charged with "unlawful intercourse with an unmarried minor of previous chaste character."

Legislation that calls for state inmates to serve 85 percent of their sentence because law without Gov. Lawton Chiles's signature last month.

The punishment for 37 felonies will be increased under legislation signed into law in June by Gov. Lawton Chiles. Among the crimes affected are battery or aggravated assault on an elderly person, aggravated stalking, and possessing or firing a handgun at school.

LOUISIANA — Former New Orleans Police Officer Kenneth Bibbins was sentenced May 30 to one year in prison and a \$5,000 fine for corrupt activities while he was a vice officer in the French Quarter. Bar owners and employees testified that members of the handpicked, elite vice squad engaged in shakedowns and raids at bars, strip joints and massage parlors.

A curfew was adopted June 8 in Baton Rouge and East Baton Rouge Parish. Teens age 16 and younger must be off the streets by 11 P.M. on weeknights and 1 A.M. on weekends.

The Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans last month launched a corruption hotline, offering rewards of up to \$100,000 for tips leading to the prosecution of those who would profiteer at public expense.

MISSISSIPPI — Three Jackson police officers were suspended last month pending an investigation into an incident that officials say may have been a practical joke. A convenience store clerk was injured when he was struck in the ankle by cotton wadding from a shotgun.

NORTH CAROLINA — Hoke County Sheriff's Lieut. Det. Bob Conerly was critically injured last month during a training exercise when he was shot in the back with blank rounds. Deputies were practicing high-risk vehicle stops.

TENNESSEE — Harold Hays, a former FBI agent who headed the Shelby County Sheriff's Department internal affairs bureau, claims that he was fired after just six months on the job because he reported allegations to Sheriff A.C. Gilles that deputies had paid to get their jobs and that an honorary deputy was involved in making arrests. Hays said that anonymous notes and phone calls delivered to his office described with great specificity how seven deputies paid \$3,000 to \$7,000 to get their jobs. Deputies who could not come up with the money, according to the tips, were referred to local lending companies. Gilles has declined comment, citing the prospect that Hays may sue the Sheriff's Department.

VIRGINIA — Gov. George Allen said June 30 that sexual offenders will have to "heal themselves," after he shut down the state's only program that provided treatment to sex criminals.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — Residents of Chicago's Englewood section are angry at police because a suspected serial killer went undetected for months in the area, and they wonder whether police indifference to the victims and to the high rate of crime in the area masked a pattern of murders among drug-addicted prostitutes. Police last month arrested Hubert Gerald Jr., an ex-convict, and charged him with murdering six of the 10 women found strangled during this past year. Gerald was turned in to police by his sister after she found a body stuffed in the dumpster behind their house.

Cook County Sheriff's Deputy Keith Donald, 27, was charged June 6 with beating his 3-year-old stepson to death. Donald apparently became angry when he was bathing Jamal Cheatam and his own 2-year-old son because the boys were splashing in the tub. According to investigators, Donald allegedly followed Jamal into a bedroom and hit him on the back of the head four or five times, knocking him into a bedpost. Donald allegedly admitted to hitting Jamal on previous occasions.

The first two satellite police stations in Oak Park opened last month, and officials hope to add more. The satellite stations will not only give beat officers a convenient place to do paperwork, but will allow residents to make a complaint or seek information without having to travel to the Village Hall, said community policing director Cmdr. Frank Kennedy.

INDIANA — Noblesville police began a program called "Cops in Shops" in June, putting officers undercover in liquor stores to catch minors buying alcohol.

An Elkhart grand jury will decide whether Det. Steve Amrose, who is white, abused his authority when he fired six shots at a black suspect, Derrick Conner, 22, whom he was pursuing. Conner was killed May 18.

Charles Hackett, a 28-year veteran, was named Kokomo's police chief June 19. Hackett replaces Lynn Rudolph, who left to work for the United Way.

KENTUCKY — Lexington police will soon start citing parents of juveniles who stay out past a curfew instead of just issuing warnings. The curfew calls for teen-agers to be off the streets by 11 P.M. on weeknights and 1 A.M. on weekends. The citations, said Police Chief Larry Walsh, will focus on areas where there have been persistent complaints by neighbors. Under the curfew ordinance, parents can be fined up to \$499 for juveniles who are caught outside after hours.

MICHIGAN — A call to Keweenaw County Sheriff Ronald Lahti last month about a possible drowning turned out to involve his own 4-year-old son, Ethan. Lahti, whom subordinates praise as being level-headed and composed in a crisis, gave his son CPR for 10 to 15 minutes before an ambulance arrived. The boy taken by helicopter to the University of Minnesota Children's Hospital where he was reported in

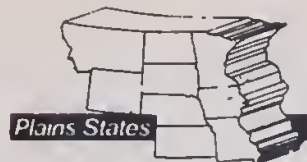
stable condition.

OHIO — A \$70,885 grant to the Mount Healthy Police Department from the U.S. Justice Department's Community Oriented Policing Services office will give the town an extra police officer at a cost to the town of only \$16,540 for the next three years. The new officer will bring the department up to a sworn strength of 10. Police Chief Al Schaefer said he hopes to have the new officer on duty within two months.

Police in Colerain Township added a canine officer to the department in June, a half-German shepherd, half-Belgian Malinois named Rocky. Township trustees voted unanimously last September to fund the addition of a canine unit at a cost of \$9,000 to \$10,000 for the initial purchase and training of the dog. Rocky will be trained to search for drugs, missing persons, suspects, and missing objects.

Thanks to a raid on a chop shop, Elyria police are patrolling in style this summer. The 1993 raid led to the confiscation of nine late-model Ford Mustangs, three of which will be converted into patrol cruisers. The rest will be used as unmarked cars.

WEST VIRGINIA — Federal officials last month took over the investigation into a possible coverup by former and current Delbarton police and city officials of a 1991 hit-and-run accident. State police have confiscated a police cruiser that may contain blood and hair from the accident that killed 22-year-old Shelby Hall.



IOWA — Citing a state law, the Iowa Supreme Court last month ordered the parents of a 12-year-old boy killed by a drunken driver to pay the driver's legal fees. Tom and Kim Grant must pay \$1,850 to cover the cost of the case against Raymond Laurie. A jury awarded the Grants \$900,000, but Laurie is unable to pay that, either.

MINNESOTA — St. Paul police officers overwhelmingly approved a new three-year contract June 20. The pact calls for pay hikes totaling 6 percent in the first two years, and limits city costs for retirees' health insurance premiums.

MISSOURI — Sixteen-year-old William Trammell 3d of Ozark was sentenced to two consecutive life terms June 27 for the murder of Nathan Bruton, a schoolmate. Trammell bragged to friends about the murder, and even showed them Bruton's body.

Table Rock Lake has seen a dramatic increase in crime over the past 10 years, officials said last month, due to the tourist boom in nearby Branson, a magnet for country music fans. The number of annual thefts rose from 75 in 1985 to 174.

St. Louis County graduated 14 new police officers on June 27, all of them funded by the Department of Justice's

Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) office. The COPS office says \$21.1 million has already been earmarked for the hiring of 381 new officers statewide.

MONTANA — The Fort Peck Reservation Tribal Executive Board is expected to act sometime this month on a proposal to let the state Highway Patrol ticket or arrest those living on the reservation for infractions of its traffic laws.

Inmates are being released from overflowing state and county correctional facilities to make room for more violent criminals, officials said June 19.

NEBRASKA — A judge has ordered the City of Omaha to pay \$1.17 million to 11 people who were injured in a 14-second police pursuit in 1992. The injuries occurred when a car being chased by police hit a YMCA van in which the victims were riding.

The Omaha Police Department will receive \$1.2 million from the Justice Department's Office of Community Oriented Police Services (COPS) to buy patrol car computer equipment and to hire civilian personnel so that 52 officers can be redeployed for patrol activities.

WYOMING — Violent crime in the state declined by 4.4 percent last year, while burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft rose by 2 percent, according to a study released June 27 by the state Division of Criminal Investigation.



COLORADO — The purchase of computer equipment tops the list of items the Colorado Springs Police Department will buy with nearly \$200,000 in funds it will receive from the Justice Department's Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) office. The grant will help the department to redeploy 23 officers to community policing activities.

OKLAHOMA — In order to preserve funds for prisons and Medicaid, Gov. Frank Keating said he will carry out his promise to veto a \$3-million increase for the state's Head Start program. The higher priority, said Keating, is keeping criminals off the streets.

TEXAS — In an attempt to fill empty jail beds, Denton County Sheriff Weldon Lucas is sending brochures out to 27 states with prison overcrowding problems.

John Fearance Jr., 40, was executed on June 20 for the 1977 murder of a Dallas neighbor who he stabbed 19 times. Fearance claimed he went temporarily insane because his wife had cooked a meat casserole and he liked his meat served separately.

A state appeals court ruled June 8 that drug dealers cannot be both prosecuted and taxed. The ruling could change

the way some drug cases are handled in the state.

A provision that would ban weapons on Houston's city buses and all transit centers was considered last month by directors of the Metropolitan Transit Authority. The special ban was proposed in the wake of a recently passed law that allows Texans to carry concealed weapons.

Four of the 14 new Corpus Christi police officers graduated on June 28 are being funded by the Justice Department's Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) office.

UTAH — Ogden police on June 26 began enforcing a year-round curfew aimed at curbing gang activity. The curfew calls for youths under age 16 to be off the streets between the hours of 10 P.M. and 5 A.M., and from midnight to 5 A.M. for youths 16 and 17.

The state's "direct filing" statute, which for years has allowed prosecutors the discretion to try juveniles as adults, was overturned June 15 by the Utah Supreme Court. No other state gives prosecutors such "arbitrary and unbridled power," wrote Supreme Court Justice Christine Durham. The "direct filing" provision was attacked last year on the case of Asi Mohi, 17, who was charged as an adult in the fatal shooting of another boy in a gang-related incident. To remedy the statutory problem, the Legislature this spring passed a Serious Youth Offender law that will send 16- and 17-year-olds directly to adult court if charged with capital murder, first-degree felony murder or any felony following incarceration in a juvenile facility. Teen-agers may also be tried as adults for crimes such as aggravated sexual assault, attempted murder, aggravated kidnapping, or drive-by shootings. That law went into effect July 1.



CALIFORNIA — A 41-year-old Los Angeles man, David Luera, was ordered to register as a sex offender and forfeit his home computer June 27 after pleading no contest to charges of possessing child pornography he obtained through the Internet.

In what is believed to be the first use of the Federal Alien Tort Claims Act to sue a local police agency, a Mexican man is suing the Los Angeles Police Department for false imprisonment. Under the law, passed in 1789, a non-citizen can seek redress in Federal court for violations of international law, such as torture or false arrest and imprisonment. Jose Gonzalez, 73, said he was arrested in July 1994 by Mexican police acting on a murder warrant issued by the LAPD, and then held in a high-security Mexican prison for two months in an apparent case of mistaken identity. Gonzalez seeks \$1 million in damages.

Excessive force was used by Los Angeles County sheriff's deputies in a 1989 raid on a Cerritos bridal shower, a jury ruled June 19 in a \$20-million

lawsuit filed by 38 people. Partygoers were bruised and bloodied; officers were attacked with rocks and bottles. Two officers were knocked unconscious.

A San Diego grand jury heard testimony last month on charges that U.S. Customs Services officials accepted bribes and sexual favors in exchange for helping Mexican drug cartels smuggle cocaine into the United States.

Federal officials in Los Angeles want the head of the city's Police Commission, Enrique Hernandez, to be fined \$1,000 for improperly flashing his badge to avoid airport security. Hernandez was reportedly late for a personal flight.

A lengthy manuscript and letters delivered to The New York Times and The Washington Post on June 29 was identified by the FBI as having come from the Unabomber. The terrorist, who officials believe to be a middle-aged white man living in Northern California, said he would end his 17-year bombing spree if either newspaper publishes the manifesto under the conditions he stipulated. The serial bomber also said he reserved the right to set off another bomb if the manuscript were rejected.

IDAHO — The state Supreme Court ruled in June that the police use of "dragnet" checkpoints, at which all passersby are stopped to screen for possible violations, is unconstitutional.

Twin Falls County officials said last month that they will begin putting low-risk inmates in Army tents out side at the county jail as a temporary solution to relieve overcrowding. The tents will be in fenced areas monitored by video cameras.

OREGON — A sweat lodge has been built at the 101-year-old McLaren School for Juvenile Offenders in Woodburn so that Native Americans can practice their religion.

A Portland police officer stripped of his badge in June blamed his criminal activities on the Police Bureau, which he said did not help him recover from the trauma of shooting a suspect in a domestic violence dispute. Bradley R. Benge, 26, pleaded guilty to 11 criminal charges, including stealing marijuana from suspects and selling it while in uniform. In 1992, Benge shot and killed a man following a domestic violence call. Benge told Judge Philip Abraham that several promises made to him by Police Chief Charles Moose to help deal with the shooting incident were broken, and left him "in a mind set of not knowing right from wrong." Abraham dismissed Benge's explanation, telling him, "You took advantage of your position."

The number of state residents licensed to carry a concealed weapon rose from 12,000 in 1989, when the Legislature eased the requirements, to a current figure of 65,800, or one in every 50 Oregonians.

Drug agents in Portland are keeping an eye on Amtrak passengers' luggage coming in from Los Angeles, after intercepting four shipments of cocaine and methamphetamine since January.

Fair warning

Motorists in Portland, Me., should double-check the tickets they find stuffed under their windshield wipers before lodging a complaint with the Police Department, because the citation may actually be a warning to them not to leave valuables in their cars.

Last month, the "tickets" began appearing on the windshields of vehicles whose owners left valuables within plain sight of thieves. On one side, they resemble regular parking tickets, but on the back, they warn car owners against leaving valuables in their vehicles and lists the items most commonly stolen from vehicles. If officers see any of the items in the cars, they check a box on the ticket.

The reminder is the brainchild of Officer **Andrew Michaelson**, a Yale-educated foot patrolman whose beat is an area of the city's downtown that is popular with shoppers and tourists — and which also attracts more than its fair share of thieves.

"I was just getting killed with car burglaries," said Michaelson, 26, during a recent interview with LEN. "I was really lucky to have some help from some of our crime analysts, and it was clear to me that these were all crimes of opportunity."

While it is uncertain what effect the tickets will have on the rate of car break-ins, Michaelson said they are helping to raise awareness about the problem. "The only problem I've had are people who don't read the back side, and go down to Parking Control all bent out of shape," he said. "You do everything you can to send the message out, but it takes time."

Recently, Michaelson received kudos for his project from *The Portland Press Herald*, which said his "bright idea shows that community policing works." Its editors also invited him to be a guest columnist on its forum page. "The press coverage has helped as much as the tickets" to raise awareness about the problem, he said.

Michaelson also has earned the praise of his boss, Police Chief **Michael Chittwood**. "It's a very proactive, progressive experiment," he said. "I think it's a good public relations tool, and I'm sure the community will try to be

responsive to the problem."

Michaelson, a former New Haven, Conn., resident, who has a degree in classical civilization, decided to be a police officer after doing volunteer work during college. He also worked at the New Haven Police Department as a civilian planner before joining the Portland force in 1993.

Never too late

It's never too late to follow your dreams, says **Donna Woods**, who at age 40 was recently appointed to serve as town marshal in North Judson, Ind. — the first woman ever named to the town's highest law enforcement post.

"I always wanted to be an officer," said Woods, a mother of three children who said she considered a law enforcement career over 20 years ago — a time when relatively few women were represented in police ranks.

The dearth of women in the profession discouraged Woods, so she drove a school bus for the North Judson School Corp. for 10 years. About five years ago, she began to notice more women in uniform on television. In 1993, **Kelly Fisher** became the first female officer in North Judson, a town of 2,500 located about 30 miles southeast of Gary — a development that once again ignited Woods' dream.

Shortly after Fisher's appointment, Woods became an officer with the town's volunteer police reserve unit. Her husband, **Walter**, serves as the unit's captain. Last year, Woods attended the Indiana Police Academy in Plainfield, where she was one of six women — and the oldest recruit — in her 110-member class.

"It was hard in a way," she told *The Chicago Tribune*. "Here I was, 40 years old, and the average age was 22. I didn't care though, because I was determined to make it."

After graduation, she joined the North Judson force as a paid officer. Former town marshal **Jimi Prater** promoted her to captain earlier this year. Then in April, after Prater resigned pending an ongoing investigation into alleged abuses of his office, the Town Council named Woods as his successor.

Woods acknowledged that many

people still believe women aren't cut out for police work. "A lot of times you bit your lip and went on. You don't hear of many female officers being in charge. There's still a lot of male chauvinism. It's difficult for a lot of people to adjust."

Woods' goals as town marshal are simple and straightforward. "I'm not a Wonder Woman, but I want the community to grow and be a good and safe place to raise a family."

From Haiti to home

Spartanburg, S.C., officials this month named as the city's public safety director a former **Takoma Park, Md.**, police chief who is currently assisting the Haitian Government in police and security matters.

The City Council on July 13 approved the appointment of **Tony Fisher**, 44, who City Manager **Wayne Bowers** selected from a field of 160 candidates. Fisher succeeds **W.C. Bain Jr.**, who had served as police chief and public safety director for the past two decades.

Fisher's new job, which begins Aug. 21, will provide him with a homecoming of sorts: He is a native of Greenwood, S.C., about 75 miles south of Spartanburg.

Fisher "has 25 years of law enforcement experience and brings excellent educational and professional qualifications to this important position," said Bowers. "Tony is nationally known for his work in community-oriented policing and he was recommended highly for this position by some of the top professionals in law enforcement."

In Haiti, Fisher is helping the fledgling democracy build a civilian police force through a cooperative agreement between the Haitian Government and the Washington, D.C.-based **International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program**. At the time he took on that assignment, Fisher was serving as associate director of training and management services for the **National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives**.

Fisher's association with NOBLE began when he served as a part-time consultant for the organization during his term as chief of the Takoma Park Police Department, which he headed from 1983 to 1993. His law enforcement career began in 1970 when he joined the Montgomery County, Md., Police Department as a patrol officer

of Providence, R.I., in a style that might make Sgt. Joe Friday of the old "Dragnet" TV show proud.

"She gave the police officer and the store clerk a hard time," he says, relating the offense of one hapless perp. "'I'm not stealing,' she insists, 'I'm pregnant.' Then lo and behold, a miracle. Her pantyhose burst and she gives birth — to \$400 of clothing."

In recent years, several cities around the nation have discovered the value of public humiliation, particularly in cases dealing with prostitution. Several jurisdictions have published the names and photographs of men accused of patronizing prostitutes. Residents in Lawrence, Mass., armed with video cameras, record "johns" cruising streets in search of sex for hire. A few years ago, police in Portland, Ore., began a program that allowed for the forfeiture of cars belonging to men picked up for soliciting.

Pimental, 50, has been criticized by some of those he's profiled for not providing viewers with updates on their cases. "I don't like the way he talks about people," said **Harold Rodriguez**, an aspiring professional boxer who was arrested on drug possession charges that were later dismissed. "He makes you sound guilty before you even get into a courtroom."

But Pimental offers no apologies to his detractors. "I don't say whether they're guilty or innocent, just what they've been arrested for," he told *USA Today*. "The public has a right to know what's going on in the community."

Besides, he added, some of his "guests" have told him their appearance on the program helped them turn their lives around. "They got into a detox program and cleaned up their act."

The captain has made one concession to the critics of his program, during which he also gives crime-prevention and safety tips: He's toned down his language a bit after complaints from school officials who heard first-grade viewers calling each other "toilet-licking maggots."

Tech talk

A University of Central Florida faculty member with expertise in the transfer of defense technology for

civilian uses was tapped last month to head the National Technology Transfer Center's joint project with the National Institute of Justice to adapt military technologies for civilian law enforcement uses.

NTTC executive director **Lee W. Rivers** announced on June 18 the appointment of **Nicholas Montanarelli** as director of the center's Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization. The center is at the forefront of efforts to commercialize law enforcement technology developed in the Federal laboratory system, actively working to get state-of-the-art products to civilian law enforcement agencies through OLETC, which is headquartered at Wheeling Jesuit College in Wheeling, W.Va.

OLETC assesses law enforcement needs, acts as a liaison between the research and development sector and assists in speeding up prototyping and commercialization processes to get new technologies out into the field. Its current projects include a remote-controlled, retractable spiked barrier strip that deflates tires, which reduces the need for high-speed pursuits; a "smart gun" that only be fired by its owner; a pepper spray launcher/dispenser that can be deployed in hostage situations, and a disabling net and launcher system that can be used to capture fleeing suspects.

Montanarelli has 30 years of experience in military and civilian R&D and technology transfer. He was involved in the initial development and use of weapons-detection equipment used to prevent airline hijacking as well as the development of state-of-the-art body armor. Among many other awards and citations, Montanarelli received the Lifetime Achievement Award in Technology Transfer from the Technology Utilization Foundation for his efforts.

A former deputy director of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization Technology Application Program for eight years, Montanarelli teaches at the University of Central Florida in Orlando and has served as special assistant to the Federal Technology Reinvestment Program for the past year.

His past positions include program director for East-West Trade in the Defense Department; special assistant for the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, and program manager at the National Science Foundation.

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Ain't that a shame

A tough-talking Massachusetts police captain is putting the humiliation back into crime control as the host of a weekly, public-access cable TV show in which he routinely refers to offenders as "two-legged vipers" and "slithering lowlives," and highlights a "punk of the week."

Capt. **Richard Pimental** of the Taunton Police Department shows Polaroid photographs and reads the names of everyone arrested by police during the prior week in the town of 45,000 residents, about 25 miles east

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Open season for concealed weapons

Va. braces for new law

* Court clerks throughout Virginia braced this month for an avalanche of inquiries from residents wanting to know how they can get permits to carry concealed handguns under a law that took effect July 1.

Meanwhile, gun instructors are also gearing up for increased business, according to The Washington Post, since the law requires that applicants have "demonstrated competence with a handgun" by showing proof of a completed firearms safety or training course, or other firearms experience.

Virginia joins Arkansas, Idaho, Texas and Utah among states that have approved new concealed weapons laws or eased restrictions on concealed handguns permits this year. Similar bills in California, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri and New Mexico never made it out of the Legislature or were vetoed by governors.

The Virginia law, signed earlier this year by Republican Gov. George Allen, allows anyone over the age of 21 to receive permits, provided they have not been recently convicted of certain felonies or multiple misdemeanors. The mentally ill are barred from applying for concealed-weapon permits, as are those with substance-abuse problems and illegal immigrants. Prior to the new law's enactment, applicants had to show a "demonstrated need" to receive permits.

Residents begin the application process by filling out forms available from state circuit courts, police departments or other county offices. They may be asked to submit fingerprints to police departments, which must conduct background checks of prospective permit holders. Once applicants meet all of the requirements, circuit court judges have 90 days to issue two-year permits.

"It has been a landslide," said Harry Merchant, a gun-safety instructor in Chantilly. "We usually have 20 people taking classes a month, and now we are having 90. We are booked through August. This law is turning out to be much more far-reaching than anyone expected."

While gun dealers, trainers and others might be ecstatic about the jump in business that the new law is expected to bring, prosecutors in northern Virginia, many of whom opposed the law, are worried. Fairfax Commonwealth's Attorney Robert F. Horan Jr. told The Post that the law is a "scary experiment," one that might increase violence in his relatively placid, middle-class jurisdiction. The new law, Horan said, will prompt "a sea change in the number of handguns that will be out there under people's coats. And the more guns on the street, the more potential for violence."

Officials of rural jurisdictions don't expect a groundswell of new applicants because judges in those areas have generally been more willing to approve permits. Jurisdictions in the northern part of the state are likely to see the largest number of new applicants, officials said. There, judges rarely granted permits because residents were unable to justify their need for them.

Prior to the law, Fairfax, with a population of 850,000 had 10 permit holders. But Chief Circuit Court Judge F. Bruce Bach expects at least 5,000

More work likely for court clerks, more business expected for gun-safety instructors.

county residents will be permitted to carry concealed weapons. "There is a lot of interest in this, an awful lot," he said. "Before now, the word was out that it was pretty tough to get them here."

Loudoun County Sheriff John R. Isom said he is worried that the law will lead to more accidental shootings, especially among children who gain access to their parents' guns.

Sarah Brady, chairwoman of Handgun Control Inc., said the Legislature and Allen had "caved into the gun lobby" to approve the law, which she said will "put more Virginians' lives in jeopardy — not to mention the lives of Virginia's law enforcement officers."

An official of the National Rifle Association, which has led the charge for concealed weapons laws in several states, including Virginia, said the dire forecasts are off target.

"Every doomsday prediction that they have made has proved to be false," said NRA spokesman Chip Walker, who pointed to a 22-percent drop in homicide in Florida since 1987, when a liberal concealed-weapons law went into effect. "The law gives honest, law-abiding citizens the ability to defend themselves from criminal attack. . . . A year from now, Virginia will be a safer state."

Some residents, who say current crime trends increase the odds they will become victims, applauded the law. "If a stranger comes up to you in the parking lot, if I am armed, I won't feel as endangered than if I were not," said Thomas Green, a Mount Vernon schoolteacher who owns a .357 Magnum. "If [criminals] think there is a chance they are going to get hurt or caught, their likelihood of committing a crime goes down."



Etched in stone

At ceremonies attended by nearly 2,000 police officers, police survivors and others, the new Minnesota Peace Officers Memorial was formally dedicated on the State Capitol Mall in St. Paul June 14 by Gov. Arne Carlson. Since 1882, 176 Minnesota peace officers have died in the line of duty.

L.A. OK's measure to boost anti-crime design approaches

The Los Angeles City Council last month approved a plan that seeks to decrease crime by making simple changes in building design, such as planting vines to eliminate blank walls that invite graffiti, enhancing lighting and landscaping in parking lots to increase visibility, and designing housing that can allow residents to easily patrol their neighborhoods.

The "Design Out Crime" plan, introduced by Councilwoman Laura Chick, who is a member of the City Council's Public Safety Committee, was approved June 26. The initiative utilizes principles of "crime prevention through environmental design" that have successfully deterred crime in the other California cities, including Anaheim, Indio, Orange and San Bernardino.

CPTED guidelines emphasize simple steps that developers and architects can incorporate into building designs

to reduce the incidence of crime and provide better access for more timely police responses to calls for service.

"The intention is not to create cloistered fortresses, but to generate designs that invite the kind of positive activity that deters crime," said Chick, who added that the steps can be utilized in a way "that remains aesthetically pleasing."

The program evolved from an interagency task force convened last year, and which was led by representatives of the city Planning Department and the Los Angeles Police Department.

"Design Out Crime" represents community-based policing at its very best," said Chick. "It emphasizes up-front crime prevention and will increase police communication with the community organizations and neighborhood watch groups which monitor development projects in their communities. It also represents a new partner-

ship between the LAPD and other city agencies, putting multiple city departments to work in the fight against crime."

The guidelines, which are not mandatory, will be distributed to developers, architects, urban planners and others involved in building design. Presentations will also be made to groups and associations involved in residential and commercial building design. City staff members who review development projects also will receive training in CPTED techniques.

The task force also directed the Department of Building and Safety to begin proceedings to amend the city's building codes to incorporate CPTED techniques. That department's recommendations will be presented to the International Conference of Building Officials, which is preparing security-oriented amendments to building codes in Los Angeles and other cities.

Police unions are among the patsies in \$200G Florida-based telemarketing scam

A major national police organization and a Baltimore Fraternal Order Police lodge were among the groups whose names were used in a fraudulent telemarketing scheme in Florida that may have bilked as much as \$200,000 from unsuspecting donors.

Hernando County, Fla., sheriff's deputies arrested Darryl Richard Bruggemann on June 24 at his home in Spring Hill, north of St. Petersburg, after an employee tipped off the agency that "something was not quite right" with the operation, according to a spokeswoman, Deanna Dammer.

Since January, employees of Bruggemann's Eagle Marketing company contacted thousands of Maryland residents, telling them they were raising funds on behalf of the Baltimore Fraternal Order of Police-Lodge No. 3, the International Union of Police Associations, the Vietnam Veterans of

America and the Maryland chapter of the veterans group. Authorities said contributors sent checks to a mail-forwarding service in Baltimore, which transferred the money to Bruggemann.

"We estimated that between January and June, he collected about \$200,000," Dammer said, adding that there was no indication that contributors received anything in return for the cash.

Bruggemann, 33, was charged with fraud and operating an unlicensed telemarketing business, and was released the following day on \$20,000 bail. Dammer told Law Enforcement News. She said no Eagle employees, most of whom were young and received the minimum wage, were charged in connection with the operation.

Dammer said it was the first time that the agency had made arrests in connection with telemarketing scams,

many of which set up highly mobile "boiler-room" operations in Florida.

"We've had phone calls from time to time wanting to know if certain groups are legitimate," she said. "Our reply is that if they're licensed in the state or county, there's not much we can do about it. The only thing we can do is if they promise something for the donation and you don't receive it. Most of these operations are pretty clever; they usually know their limits."

Officials of the law enforcement groups expressed anger over the scam, which they said hurts their own legitimate fundraising efforts. Brian May, the second vice president of the Baltimore FOP, which represents 4,000 active and retired officers, told LEN the group is trying to determine whether Bruggemann broke any Maryland laws and whether he can be prosecuted in that state.

"By no means were they authorized to do this, we do not know who they are, and we will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law," May said. "The investigators have our total cooperation."

May said Florida investigators had contacted FOP officials to inform them of the operation and the Baltimore Police Department's fraud unit is also looking into the matter.

Rich Roberts, a spokesman for the International Union of Police Associations, said he was unaware that his group had been used in the ruse until LEN called for comment. The IUPA is the only AFL-CIO-affiliated police labor group in the nation, with 80,000 members from over 300 U.S. and Canadian locals.

"If some guy's actually been busted for it, and he's using our name without

Continued on Page 12

Don't call 'em "psychos":

FBI seeking PC terms for the disabled

The FBI, which recently was asked to begin collecting data about bias crimes involving the disabled, is trying to devise politically correct terminology for physical and mental disabilities that will be included in future training and manuals and reports.

The effort began last month with a visit by FBI officials to a watchdog group in New York that monitors the media for unfavorable terms and images about the disabled. The task is expected to take several months as they continue to query advocacy groups for the disabled — and the disabled themselves — about which terms are appropriate and which tend to offend.

James J. Nolan, the bureau's coordinator of hate-crimes training programs, was one of the FBI officials who attended a seven-hour conference on the subject at the National Stigma Clearinghouse last month, during which experts from the psychiatric, research, government and law enforcement professions — and about a dozen mentally ill persons — participated. What he heard there, he told *The New York Times*, left him feeling that the task at hand is far more daunting than he anticipated. "It's mind-hogging to me," he said.

The effort comes as the bureau continues to increase diversity within its ranks and purge itself of racism and sexism. But the new mission is not so clear-cut, especially when a wide range of terms and descriptions are both

embraced and reviled by people who are mentally ill. Law enforcement has generally settled upon the terms "emotionally disturbed" or "mentally defective" in describing mentally ill suspects, but the mentally ill themselves use a variety of terms, including "consumer," "recipient," "ex-patient" or "psychiatric survivor."

Participants agreed that language can color perceptions about the mentally ill. "When language is used to devalue, it shapes attitudes that in turn become public policy," said Nora

Weinerth, chairwoman of the clearinghouse.

"There is a diversity in the terminology, but I think the one thing we would all agree on is a 'people first' approach, so you'd say 'a person with schizophrenia' instead of a 'schizophrenic,'" explained Joseph A. Rogers, executive director of the National Mental Health Consumers' Self-Help Clearinghouse in Philadelphia.

Some of the mentally ill see the government, along with mental-health practitioners and institutions, as abusers. Those who participated in the session

used the opportunity to make that known to FBI officials. "This meeting is an example of what we are fighting," said Harold Mayo, a resident of Fort Myers, Fla., who described himself as a survivor of the psychiatric industry. "We are having our voice usurped by all of the people in this room who have not experienced the hate. We have the opportunity to speak out today, but it is shared by our abusers."

That resentment often overshadowed the proceedings, prompting Nolan to encourage participants, particularly the "psychiatric survivors" present,

to confront "the elephant in the living room" — a well-known phrase often used by therapists to indicate a patient's denial of an overwhelming problem. "If there's an elephant in the room, let's not try to talk about something else. Let's talk about the elephant."

George Dixon, an FBI training instructor, agreed with Nolan that a lot of work lies ahead. "Jim and I will sit down and compare our notes from this conference, and hopefully he and I won't argue. This is just the beginning."

Quietly, abruptly, D.C. review board goes out of business, leaving its caseload behind

Continued from Page 1

were more than two years old.

"They were simply ineffective," Lightfoot, a supporter of citizen oversight of police, told *The Washington Post*. "Any review board that we have should be done for far less money and with a streamlined review process."

The American Civil Liberties Union, which supported the board, is expected to release a study on ways to streamline the complaint review process. Watson said the council did not give the board enough time for recent improvements to work. "This agency realized from the very beginning the

One political backer admits the board was "simply ineffective."

problems that the council had. We were never really given the tools to fix them."

The day after Washington's citizen review board shut down, a proposal to create a similar board to look into police brutality complaints was withdrawn by the Alexandria, Va., City Council member who introduced it,

following an emotional, three-hour public hearing.

"I've heard enough," said Councilman William Euille, after most speakers, including several police officials, spoke against the proposal. "At this point, I will not be making a recommendation to the council for the creation of a citizens review commission."

The proposal had stemmed from heightened concerns of some city residents and minority organizations over an alleged increase in police use of excessive force in recent years.

Several speakers said city police

used excessive force against Latino and black suspects, but went unpunished and were allowed to remain on the force. Other speakers noted that Police Chief Charles E. Samarra and Commonwealth's Attorney John E. Klock cleared officers of wrongdoing in most of the cases.

Samarra told those at the hearing that he had answered all questions from every resident who had asked about alleged brutality by city police officers. He added that officers who display inappropriate conduct are terminated. "I don't know what else I can do," he said.



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Pockets of intrigue from a cop killing

Suspect is busted, allegedly beaten, then released — residents show little sympathy

Addressing an incident that has given rise to a labyrinth of twists and turns, acting Prince George's County, Md., Police Chief Alphonse Hawkins last month defended his department's arrest of a 25-year-old Lanham man as a suspect in the death of a county police captain, and said a full internal investigation is under way into the severe beating sustained by the suspect, Jeffrey Gilbert, during his arrest.

Gilbert suffered serious injuries after county police officers burst into his girlfriend's apartment to arrest him two days after the fatal shooting of Capt. John J. Novabilski, 31, on April 26. The off-duty, uniformed officer was sitting in his patrol car providing security for a restaurant and liquor store in Kentland when he was shot 11 times in the head, torso and back. His service revolver also was stolen.

The beating that Gilbert allegedly suffered generated only scattered public protests, with some county residents suggesting that he had it coming. And, in still another wrinkle to the case, charges against Gilbert were dropped June 2, when State's Attorney Jack B. Johnson announced that new evidence had surfaced.

Investigators now believe that Ralph McLean, 29, of Landover, who fatally shot FBI agent William H. Christian Jr. and then shot himself to death after a gun battle with police in Greenbelt on May 28, also killed Novabilski.

Novabilski's stolen service pistol and the MAC-11 police believe was used to kill him were found near the body of McLean, who was wanted in the ambush shootings of two Washington, D.C., police officers in January. Johnson said most of the evidence pointing to Gilbert had been supplied by witnesses, but the results of DNA testing showed that blood found on Gilbert's clothing did not match that of the slain county officer.

Gilbert, still sporting visible signs of the beating allegedly committed by arresting officers, was released June 5. He suffered severe injuries to the head and body and required hospitalization following what police officials termed "a

struggle." Ongoing investigations of the alleged beating are being conducted by the FBI, the Justice Department's civil rights unit and the Prince George's County Police Department, said Lieut. Charles A. Pollock, a department spokesman.

"The department will not tolerate any kind of inappropriate behavior by any officer," Pollock told Law Enforcement News, "and it will take appropriate action if it is found [officers] acted inappropriately."

In a statement following the decision to drop charges against Gilbert, Chief Hawkins said police investigators "proceeded in conjunction with prosecutors and consistent with established practices and procedures in obtaining the arrest warrant" after a judge found "sufficient probable cause" to apprehend Gilbert.

But Hawkins added that McLean's death does not necessarily close the case into the Novabilski murder. "The fact that weapons related to the Novabilski homicide were found in the possession of Ralph McLean does not completely rule out existing evidence against Mr. Gilbert. Likewise, we cannot conclude that Mr. McLean was the killer based on his possession of those weapons. The recovery of the weapons and conflicting witness statements raise issues that must be reconciled," he said.

Johnson said his office had notified the court of its intention not to prosecute Gilbert for the Novabilski murder. "I do not believe there is sufficient credible evidence to seek and obtain an indictment against Mr. Gilbert at present," he said. But Johnson cautioned that the case is still under investigation "and if we are able to link up Mr. Gilbert with this crime, we will seek appropriate [grand jury] action."

The allegations of police brutality in the Gilbert arrest re-kindled reminders that the relationship between the Prince George's County Police Department and its minority constituents, while improved in recent years, has been one of confrontation and suspicion. Most of the hard feelings have resulted from in-custody deaths or fatal police shootings of minority suspects.

In recent years, the department has made strides in increasing the number of minorities, particularly black and Latinos, on the police force. Many of the county's political leaders are African-American as well, including Wayne K. Curry, who was elected last November as the first black county executive in the Washington area. Both Johnson, the county prosecutor, and Chief Hawkins are also black.

Yet while the Gilbert beating prompted outrage from some quarters, it differs from past incidents because many Prince George's County residents interviewed by the *The Washington Post* said that Gilbert may have had it coming because he preyed on members of the community. State Delegate Joanne C. Benson, a black woman who represents the district where Novabilski was killed, said she heard few expressions of sympathy for him.

"I have been meeting with pockets of people all throughout the community," Benson said, "and everyone says the same thing: We don't condone what the police did, but this person has a reputation for doing these things in our community. Therefore, we can't have too much sympathy for him."

Freddie Dawkins, a black community activist from Capitol Heights, told *The Post*: "When [the beating] happened, people didn't say, 'Hey, this guy is a brother; we need to stick up for him.' They said: 'This guy is out there abusing and brutalizing people. Now he just got what came to him.'"

The local chapter of the NAACP has received few calls expressing anger over the alleged beating, but its president, Hardi L. Jones, said he was "incensed" over Gilbert's injuries. "Our position has always been that no arrest should end with either party being badly beaten or killed unless it's a matter of life or death."

Gilbert, whose own mother admitted is "no angel," has a criminal record and is a defendant in at least two pending cases, including possession of crack cocaine, robbery and handgun charges.

Hooky, line & sinker:

Chronic truants in Wisconsin face house arrest

With an assist from local police, officials of a Wisconsin high school are playing hardball with chronic truants — by placing them under house arrest in a last-ditch effort to persuade them from playing hooky.

Students who miss all or part of five or more school days in a 10-day period during which classes are held are subject to the punishment, which is imposed by a municipal judge only when seizures of driver's licenses or revocations of work permits fail, according to Fort Atkinson police Lieut. Dave Fromader, a 24-year veteran in charge of the Police Department's support services section.

While some might think the punishment harsh, it appears to be working, said George Stone, an assistant principal at Fort Atkinson High School. He told *Law Enforcement News* recently that it was a major factor in a 60-percent reduction in truancy at the 900-student high school last year.

"The key to what we're able to pull off here," Stone said, "is that we have a Municipal Court judge [John Lampert] who's willing to stand up and say, 'Not in this town.' And we've got police officers who know who the kids are and who are willing to step in and deal with them when they have to. Without those two things, it wouldn't matter."

The sanction was adopted last October after Stone did some research into legal avenues available to school officials that might help stop the problem. He told LENO that house arrest has been meted out to 43 chronic truants since then, about 70 percent of whom "really turned things around after that" by showing up at school. "Dabblers" — those who skipped school occasion-

ally — stopped all together, he added.

"Another 30 to 35 percent basically told us to go to hell and continued with their truant ways," Stone said. Parents of some of the hard-core truants have withdrawn them from high school and are being "home-schooled," which Stone said is just a way to "circumvent" the rigid anti-truancy policy.

Under the policy, school officials submit attendance records to a school liaison officer, who culls them for violations of the state's anti-truancy law, said Fromader. Habitual truants are denied work permits or have their driver's licenses confiscated. If those measures fail, Judge Lampert places

them under house arrest for 90 days.

Students under house arrest are allowed to leave their homes only to attend school or if accompanied by their parents or guardians, the lieutenant explained. They have an opportunity to lop 30 days off the term by showing up at school for 60 consecutive days, added Fromader.

Students are not fitted with electronic monitoring bracelets such as those that are commonly used for adult criminals serving house-arrest terms. Instead, Fromader said, police officers check up on them by calling their homes at random two or three times a week. "If they're not home, the school

officer finds out the reason. If there is no legitimate reason, then he brings them in on a contempt citation, which could result in a longer period of house arrest."

Parents who condone their child's repeated, unexcused absences from school are also held accountable. "If the kids continue to be truant and they are minors, we then issue a citation for contributing to the delinquency of a minor to the parents," Stone said. County welfare officials are considering action against parents who apparently condone their children's hooky-playing, Stone added.

Fromader said the policy was insti-

tuted because of a growing problem with truancy in the town of 10,000 residents, located about midway between Madison and Milwaukee. Some of the missing students were turning up as perpetrators of petty crimes such as shoplifting and vandalism, he added. "We haven't had a lot of recidivism" since the program was adopted, the lieutenant told LENO.

Stone said he conferred with police before putting the policy into effect — and found them perfectly willing to help. "We have a good police force here. They're very supportive. They know the kids and what's going on," he said.

Be careful what you do, say & wear: Calif. cities fight gangs by targeting behavior

In a never-ending search for new weapons in the war against gangs, several California municipalities have approved injunctions that bar suspected gang members from such seemingly innocuous activities as sitting in parks, whistling, climbing trees or carrying bottles, baseball bats or flashlights.

Other injunctions prohibit gang members from exhibiting hand signals or wearing clothing and accessories that have become associated with gang membership. The *New York Times* reported last month.

"It's legalized harassment," observed Los Angeles County sheriff's deputy Wilson Lee, who patrols the city of Norwalk, where an injunction that imposes a curfew on 22 gang members — and forbids them from congregating in abandoned property and carrying certain weapons — has

been in effect for nine months.

Officials say the Norwalk program, which is now being replicated in Long Beach, Los Angeles, Pasadena and elsewhere in Southern California, has resulted in a sharp decrease in calls for service to the sheriff's station and has helped residents reclaim a 20-square-block area that had been the turf of a gang known as the Orange Street Locos.

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office helped Norwalk officials devise the carefully worded injunction to ward off constitutional challenges — several of which are brewing or have been filed against similar ordinances. "Basically, we've broken the back of one of the gangs in the city," said Deanne Ancker, a deputy district attorney who helped draw up the Norwalk program and is now preparing one for Pasadena.

But officials of the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California don't see it that way. They contend that the injunctions deny First Amendment rights of freedom of expression to suspected gang members, branding them as criminals even though they may not have committed crimes.

"They are criminalizing acts that are otherwise legal simply because these people are suspected of being gang members," said ACLU-SC executive director Ramona Ripston.

Ancker maintains that neighborhoods can be made safe from gangs without encroaching on individual rights. "In my opinion, you can enjoin behavior that is otherwise lawful," the prosecutor noted. "You just have to tailor the injunction so that it targets the negative activity without overreaching — trying to banish gang members,

trying to dictate what they can say — because then you are infringing on their constitutional rights."

Legal challenges to anti-gang ordinances and injunctions are already under way. A state judge recently overturned an injunction approved in Westminster that forbade each of the 49 members of the West Tree gang from "standing, sitting, walking, driving, gathering or appearing anywhere in public view" with fellow gang members within a 25-square-block area.

In May, a court ruling barred San Jose officials from enforcing parts of a broad injunction that prohibited gang members from engaging in otherwise legal behavior. The ruling, which the city is appealing, let stand those portions of the injunction that were concerned with illegal activities such as trespassing and drug dealing.

What is this noble (and elusive) concept we call integrity?

By Edwin J. Delattre

To me, integrity — in a person or an institution, in a police officer or a police department — means the settled disposition, the resolve and determination, the established habit "of doing right where there is no one to make you do it but yourself." These words were spoken early in this century by the distinguished English judge Lord Moulton, who went on to say, "The real greatness of a nation, its true civilization, is measured by the extent of this land of obedience to the unenforceable... the extent to which individuals composing that nation can be trusted to obey self-imposed law."

Thus understood, integrity is the highest achievement there can be in a human life. Philosophers who have understood morality as the proper calling of human beings have explained that living a genuinely successful life, fulfilling the purpose of human existence, means achieving integrity. Acquiring integrity of character, becoming the kind of person who behaves rightly when not externally forced to do so, is what makes a person thoroughly and profoundly worthy of trust in public and private life. For this reason, integrity properly understood is irreplaceable as the foundation of good friendships, good marriages, good parenthood, good sportsmanship, good citizenship, and good public service.

But integrity is not only the highest of achievements; it is also among the most difficult, and it is not achieved by accident or mere good fortune. Achieving the disposition and habit of behaving rightly depends on being able to control our natural passions, being willing to deny ourselves things we may powerfully desire, being prepared to make sacrifices we have strong inclinations not to make. Without such habits of control, we may yield to the temptation to behave unjustly to indulge prejudices or to gain advantage; to behave dishonestly when doing so promises pleasure or profit; to behave cravenly when acting with moral or physical courage may risk pain or loss or death; to exploit and manipulate others when we want something from them; to abuse power and authority to gratify our impulses.

When Integrity Suffers

Integrity becomes an object of neglect, even of ridicule and derision, in a country where the family is in disarray; where children are routinely abandoned to their own devices and allowed to form bad habits in the company of peers, youths and adults who do not care what becomes of them; where the entertainment and advertising media extol violence and parade sexual promiscuity and wantonness as desirable features of the good life, the news media forsake all aspiration to intellectual honesty and objectivity, and the docudrama slaughters the distinction between news and entertainment, where many of the most advantaged people in all the world flout the law by consuming illegal drugs; and where formal education has become academically shallow and indifferent to the formation of good character. Such a country loses purchase on the fact that as the general public loses respect for self-imposed obedience to moral principle, what is worst in human nature takes free rein. Left long unchecked, such free rein of impulse and selfish gratification makes for a public that cannot be safeguarded from its own destruction.

Even in the best of times and circumstances, achieving integrity is a struggle, and our times

and circumstances are very far from ideal. It is hard to live up to the Golden Rule, even when we are raised by parents and benefit from the encouragement of companions who teach us by word and deed of their respect for the formulation of integrity. Think, then, of the countless numbers of children — and adults — in our country who have never even heard of the Golden Rule, and who, odds are, never will.

These simple truths are not new. Alexander Hamilton warned the American people in 1787, "Has it not... invariably been found that momentary passions and immediate interests have a more active and imperious control over human

but rather about public scandal in the discovery and disclosure of corruption and brutality, they become either active or unwitting allies of the worst police among them — at the expense of the public and of every decent cop. But some supervisors do just that. Loath to have corruption or brutality discovered on their watch, they place appearance above reality, reputation above actuality. They sacrifice good police and good police work to the dictates of their own narrow ambition, to the impulses of their own cowardice, or to pressure from subordinates they have unwisely made into their social intimates.

None of this should come as a surprise to

"Even pretty good people may forsake their own integrity if they are sufficiently afraid of being left out in the cold, ostracized, labeled as rats, or expected to oppose corruption and brutality all alone."

conduct than general or remote considerations of policy, utility or justice?" In general, the answer to Hamilton's question is yes. This fact is revealed in policing just as it is in other walks of life.

The Dark Side of the Force

It is revealed in the "blue cocoon," the "blue veil," the "us-versus-them mentality," the haven for corruption that springs from the explicit belief among police, as the Mollen Commission put it, "that nothing is more important than the unswerving loyalty of officers to one another — not even stopping the most serious forms of corruption." What are these if not confirmation that "passions and interests" can and sometimes do influence human behavior more powerfully than do ideals of justice and honesty, respect for law and policy, and concern for fidelity to the public interest? What does the existence of such a corrosive and bankrupt idea of loyalty prove if not that even pretty good people may forsake their own integrity if they are sufficiently afraid of being left out in the cold, ostracized, labeled as rats, or expected to oppose corruption and brutality all alone? We live in a country where over 90 percent of all students in schools of management and business identify themselves as cheaters — and say they cheat because they believe they can serve their self-interest and get ahead by cheating. Why, then, should we expect that the darker and weaker elements of human nature will not show themselves in policing as well?

The passion for secrecy — the lust to conceal actions behind a blue veil among police who want to commit acts of corruption or brutality — amounts to a desire to draw police work away from the constraints of law and policy and into the domain of the unenforceable. Once accomplished, bad police can behave without integrity, at will and with impunity. The intimidation of otherwise decent officers is but an instrument of this passion for secrecy, and where it succeeds, it confirms the insistence of Lord Acton, the 19th century British historian, that "everything secret degenerates, even the administration of justice; nothing is safe that does not show it can bear discussion and publicity." Secrecy, as Lord Acton knew, is far different from legitimate confidentiality.

If bad cops cannot drive out or destroy good cops, they will be content to corrupt them by entanglement in a web of secrecy, whether it is woven of fear and a related willingness to go along to get along, or supported by cynicism about the department itself and by feelings of contempt for the general public. If supervisors are concerned not about corruption and brutality,

anyone. No walk of life is exempt from the frailties of human nature, and no institution ever achieved integrity by supposing that the integrity of its individual members could be relied upon to take care of itself. The alternative to such a naïve supposition is not the cynical belief that "everyone has a price"; that no one can ultimately be trusted; that all human motivation is finally selfish and contemptible and that behind every noble deed there is an ulterior purpose; that police must be intimidated or cowed into behaving decently; that no one has integrity. Cynicism is the view that human beings are capable of feeling and being motivated by fear, but that none of them is capable of feeling shame. History and personal experience prove conclusively that many of us are capable of feeling shame, and of doing what is right even when we are afraid. It is equally

to pursue the common good of the society; and in the next place, to take the most effectual precautions for keeping them virtuous, whilst they continue to hold their public trust."

What Madison's words mean for police departments, in the most succinct terms, is that they should do everything possible to recruit people who show evidence of intellectual competence, good judgment and integrity. They should seek candidates for sworn and civilian positions who, even if they are young, have shown a disposition to think and behave responsibly even when no one makes them do so. And police departments should then take what Madison called "effectual precautions for keeping them virtuous" — that is, establishing reliable policies and procedures to secure the accountability of personnel at all levels.

These are easier said than done. Both the history of policing in the United States in this century and current events confirm the difficulty.

In 1931, August Vollmer, the most respected police leader of his time, wrote that, in the United States, "law enforcement agencies are usually held in contempt and policing is [taken as] one of our national jokes." Then, as now, competent and honorable police served the public, while inept, corrupt and brutal police betrayed the public and their fellow officers.

Rising Above Ridicule

In the 64 years since Vollmer's commentary, many police departments in the United States have risen far above contempt and ridicule. They have improved themselves by greater selectivity in the recruitment of new officers; more refined background investigations and recruitment interviews, including the use of the polygraph; better and more demanding academy and field training and in-service education of experienced officers, including real coherence between academy and field training and greater selectivity in choosing

"The greatest threat to honorable, professional, trustworthy policing is the interference of politicians who understand neither the nature of police work nor the tradition of higher standards for public servants."

cynical, and equally mistaken, to presume that the need for police to achieve the disposition and habit of "doing what is right where there is no one to make you do it but yourself" can be entirely replaced by sufficiently rigorous policies, sufficiently proactive internal affairs and inspections operations, or sufficiently draconian sanctions for misconduct.

Toward a Higher Standard

Neither innocence nor cynicism about human beings and institutions can elevate the achievement of integrity and trustworthiness in policing. The proper alternative to innocence and cynicism — the achievement of integrity in a police department — involves doing a great many sensible things, doing them all at once, and doing them regularly and permanently rather than episodically. This has not just recently become true. It has always been true, but it has not always been heeded, nor is it everywhere heeded now.

What are the sensible things to be done simultaneously and permanently? In "The Federalist, No. 57," James Madison captured the idea for us in his framing of the ideal of higher intellectual and moral standards for public servants than for the general public:

"The aim of every political Constitution is or ought to be first to obtain for rulers, men who possess most wisdom to discern, and most virtue

field training officers; more rigorous limitations on the use of force; more instructive and diligent supervision; greater accountability at all levels; more effective uses of better technology; more thorough internal investigations of allegations of police misconduct (including proactive internal affairs divisions concentrated on the systematic gathering of intelligence, on random and targeted integrity testing, and on the inclusion of command personnel in investigative efforts); more sustained communication with the public, and expansion of opportunities in policing for members of minority groups and women.

These improvements have been achieved by leaders who understand that a police department is not supposed to be a microcosm of society in general with all of its ills — racism, sexism, drunkenness, illegal drug consumption, dishonesty and corruption, promiscuity and sexual predation, domestic and street violence, indifference to the law, cowardice and rashness, illiteracy and other forms of incompetence, and disregard for the safety and well-being of others. Police departments, like all other institutions and individuals that bear the public trust, are supposed to be better than the public they serve.

Fidelity of a police department to the rightful expectations of the public therefore depends above all on the selection of officers who are intellectually, morally and physically fit for positions of

(Edwin J. Delattre is Dean of the School of Education at Boston University. This article is adapted from his keynote address before the recent Internal Affairs Conference sponsored by the New York City Police Department and held at John Jay College of Criminal Justice.)

It's doing the right thing simply because it's the right thing to do

public trust, and on personal and institutional accountability for their performance behind the badge. Everywhere in America — and conspicuously in Washington, D.C. — the greatest threat to honorable, professional, trustworthy policing is the interference of politicians who understand neither the nature of police work nor the tradition of higher standards for public servants than for the general public.

The High Price of Meddling

Political meddling in police departments takes many forms, but the most dangerous to the public interest is forcing police departments to undertake massive and rapid hiring of new officers, especially where residency requirements limit the pool of eligible applicants. Everywhere that such a mandate is forced upon police by politicians, as by the Congress and the city government in Washington in 1989 and 1990, disaster follows.

In 1980, Miami, Fla., adopted a policy requiring that 200 new police be recruited immediately, with 80 percent to be minority residents of Miami. The debacle that followed has nothing to do with the fact that minorities were involved; the same results would have followed for any group of recruits who were selected so carelessly, trained so badly, and supervised so negligently. Many of the recruits were utterly unsuited to be police, as background investigations and the warnings of academy instructors confirmed at the time. Sloppy field training, inadequate supervision, and an ineffective Internal Affairs Division permitted them to behave with contempt for the law. By 1988, more than a third of them had been fired. Twelve members of a group known as the River Cops had been convicted of crimes ranging from drug trafficking to murder. Many of these recruits became police in order to profit from illegal activity with drugs.

Every mistake that was made in Miami was repeated in Washington, D.C., 10 years later — with utterly predictable and even more disastrous results. Faced with a Congressional threat to withhold \$430 million unless 1,800 new officers were rapidly hired, the Metropolitan Police Department hired 1,471 new officers in 1989 and 1990. Normal procedures for application were suspended in haste, and the passing grade on the

"Every good police executive knows that forsaking high standards of selection and accountability in policing is the surest way to return to the days when law enforcement was held in contempt and ridicule."

entrance exam was reduced to 50 percent because, I think, the city government wanted to avoid a high failure rate that would embarrass the District's public schools. Background investigations were conducted by telephone and abbreviated to the point of worthlessness. FBI criminal records checks were ignored. Academy and field training were dramatically shortened. Personnel policies and regulations were overlooked. Some recruits were subjected to training by incompetent and dishonorable field training officers. So trifling were the background checks that some applicants who were incarcerated at the time received letters denying them parole at the same time that they were admitted to recruit classes.

By 1994, over 100 of the police who entered the department in 1989 and 1990 had been arrested. Their crimes include drug trafficking, rape and murder. Nearly as many officers from those recruit classes are among the 185 Metro officers who have such bad records that they cannot be used as credible trial witnesses. Two hundred sixty-five District police officers have escaped discipline or termination because the department failed to live up to its own rule requiring adjudication of disciplinary action within 45 days of the discovery of misconduct. All of

them are an affront to good police officers and to the interests of the public.

The part that Congress and top elected officials in the Washington city government played in this debacle is a disgrace, but they do not bear the blame alone. Many police leaders are better educated and more attuned to respect for the public trust than elected officials, and every good police executive in the country knows that forsaking high standards of selection and accountability in policing is the surest way to return to the days when law enforcement was held in contempt and ridicule.

Sacrificing Selectivity

Everywhere that police leaders silently sacrifice selectivity to political pressure for rapid expansion conjoined with residency requirements, they become instruments of the reduction of their departments to mere microcosms of society, unworthy of the public trust. Police departments are authorized to be selective precisely so that they will not be microcosms of everything that is morally worst in society. And the worse the shortcomings and deficiencies in the general public become, the more carefully selective police departments ought to be.

No large and complex human institution can be made perfect. No program of recruitment, education, accountability and supervision can eliminate all bigotry, brutality or corruption from a police department. But political meddling in departmental hiring and training policies, conjoined with tacit police compliance in the reduction of standards, maximized the entry of police who are unfit to wear the badge. This is the ordeal that has now been visited on the many fine police officers in Washington and on the residents of our nation's capital.

Many other departments have undergone massive hiring programs — including the NYPD, which has hired 11,000 new officers in the past three years — and I fear that they will not be entirely spared the problems that attend such rapid expansion or replacement of personnel. The Mollen Commission reported, "Of over 400 officers that were dismissed or suspended for corruption over the past five years, we found that a large number of them should never have been admitted to the department — based solely on

information in the officer's personnel file at the time of the application."

Safe Havens for Misconduct

This source of weakness in a department is doubly dangerous when new officers are drawn into a culture where corruption and brutality may already have found at least localized safe havens. The NYPD has risen to this challenge in its investigation of the severe problems in the 30th and 48th precincts and its resolute response to the recent debacles of morose self-indulgence by NYPD officers in Washington and in New Jersey. Those episodes bordered on the staggering acts of misconduct, drunkenness and vandalism committed several years ago by police at an annual conference of the California Narcotics Officers Association, but the California misconduct was not so widely reported.

In the NYPD, both random and targeted integrity tests are being made into linchpins of internal accountability. Notably in 1994, in 115 tests, most of them targeted, 151 police passed, while 35 failed — a failure rate of over 23 percent. This condition must be remedied in order to establish a cultural environment that will draw new personnel toward integrity in policing. Anything less, in any department, would be disastrous. I explained why in my book, "Character and Cops: Ethics in Policing" (AEI Press, 1994):

"The hypothesis of structural deviance and the attendant perplexity about remedies are not complex: (1) If a young person of high ideals but little exposure to realities that challenge naïve expectations of human decency (2) enters a world that exposes the worst in people and (3) is trained and influenced by senior colleagues who have lost faith in police, and (4) if the young person must establish some mutual trust and reliance with colleagues who use their work to line their own pockets and to get their share of what all others are grabbing as fast as they can, and (5) if their superiors are unlikely to support efforts to behave honorably, and (6) the likelihood sanction for corruption is negligible, (7) then the young person will probably accept the status quo and join in corrupt practices, perhaps with initial feelings of shame, but ultimately without remorse. The difficulty of remedy is equally transparent: When the cynical persons on both sides of the law profit from an alliance, and when the ability of police command to force the issue is constrained, those persons will use any means to preserve the status quo and to prevent reform from outside."

Asking Too Little

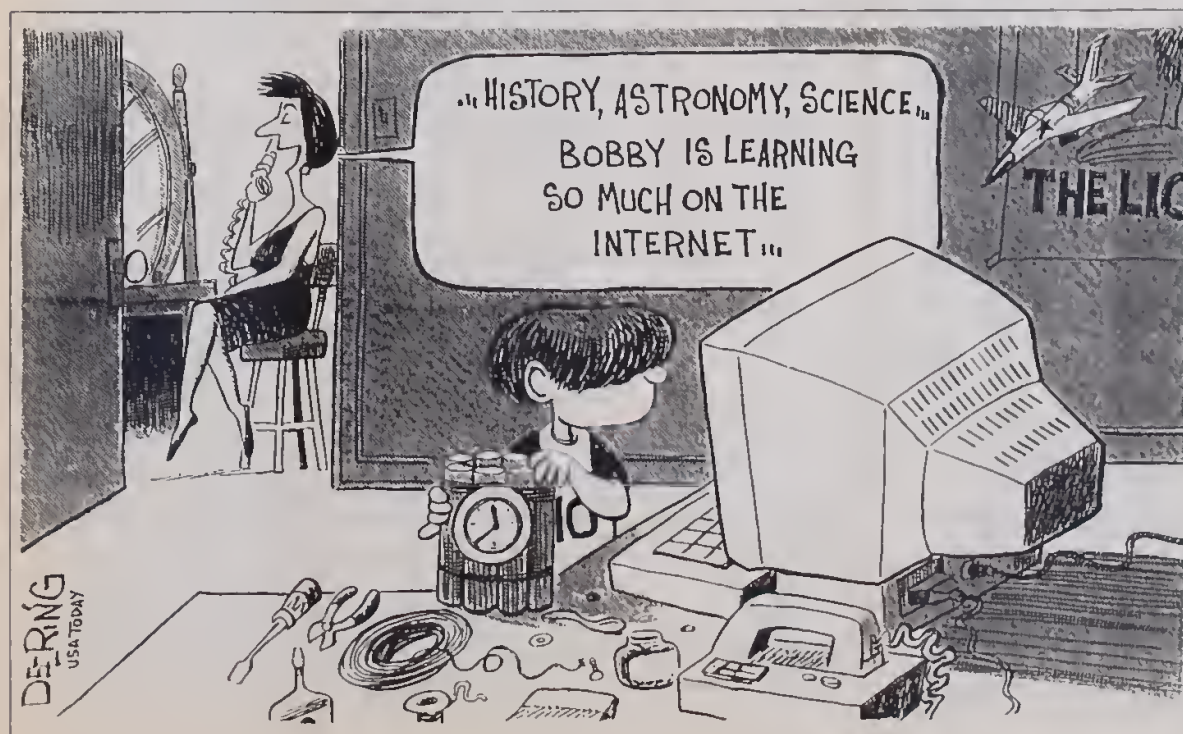
The cultural environment for the prospective newcomer begins, obviously, in the way applicants are screened and interviewed, in the sense they acquire of the department's seriousness about standards, as exhibited in the rigor of background investigations and the focus of questions in interviews. The operating culture and the ethos or character of the department comes more fully to life in the academy and overlapping or subsequent field training and supervision.

Many academies ask too little of their students. Study materials are routinely pitched at the 7th-grade level — hardly a level of intellectual maturity and judgment that befits the authority of a badge and a gun. In some academies, such as

Continued on Page 14

Note to Readers:

The opinions expressed on the Forum page are those of the contributing writer or cartoonist, or of the original source newspaper, and do not represent an official position of Law Enforcement News.



Why "bad guys"?

To the editor:

It was with great interest that I read Oscar Reicht's article "No criminals in America" in LENA of May 31, 1995. He confirms something that three decades of experience has proved to me as perhaps the major obstacle to any reform of criminal justice or criminology.

He starts out complaining about excuses criminals use to present themselves as victims of an environment which led inevitably to their behavior. The whole article seems to be intended to show this idea as most ridiculous. Yet some 30 years ago I began hearing officers at Neighborhood Watch meetings tell us about the "bad guys" who cause all the crime around, routinely followed at the next meeting when "bad parents" were blamed for making their kids into criminals by neglect or bad parenting.

As a probation volunteer for many years, I heard similar ideas expressed by P.O.'s, though I also got to know many among them who realized the wrongness of this belief, but could not say so as officials. Well, Mr. Reicht-

fen still presents the belief in the "bad guys" as the answer to why we have so much crime. But then he quotes and apparently accepts another explanation for all this crime: "The grisly [crime] statistics are a direct result of failed government policy of the last 30 years."

So which is it?

HORST SENDER
Simi Valley, Calif.

C-OP revisited

To the editor:

Let me begin by thanking you and your staff for an excellent publication. It is educational, informative and entertaining.

Having said that, I'll move on to the primary purpose of this writing.

I just read William L. Goodbody's article, "What do we expect new-age cops to do?" [LENA, April 30, 1995]. I am amazed at his point of view. His understanding of community policing and mine are quite different. Maybe that's why community policing is working in Henrico County and not in New York.

Almost everyone will agree that it

requires "a tremendous mobilization of multi-agency resources just to tackle this problem of trash and abandoned buildings alone." But I must disagree, if his point is that police officers aren't capable of the task. Perhaps the officers he has been exposed to need better training.

Goodbody continues: "Being held accountable for the coordination of literally all city services is a monumental task and there is no evidence that the police have the mandate, resources or ability to do it." Community policing is based, in part, on this very premise. The mandate is to do these things and resources must be allocated. If the philosophy of community policing is not mandated and if resources are inadequate, failure can be expected. This seems rather obvious.

Goodbody states: "The police inherit these problems when they reach desperate proportions and then do their best to cope with them," and "...the police only deal with symptoms." This is exactly why the police must become involved with prevention and problem-solving. Police agencies are

"agencies of last resort." Patrol officers are the only government representatives who face these problems every day. It's obvious that no other agency can or will assume this responsibility, and no other agency is impacted so greatly by it. If nothing else, community policing is a means of officer survival.

It is not my purpose to criticize Mr. Goodbody or the New York City Police Department. My goal is to present a contrasting point of view. The Commonwealth of Virginia in general, and Henrico County in particular, are fortunate to have well trained, professional police officers who are capable of addressing any problems they may encounter. These officers are not interested in being limited to "law enforcement" issues alone.

Goodbody's position reminds me of a story I've heard many times. It seems that two villages were located beside a large river. One was located three miles upstream from the other. The people in the downstream village frequently observed people from the upstream village, who had fallen in the river, being carried to certain death by the swift current. Over the years, the people of the downstream village created elaborate water-rescue teams and developed wonderful medical facilities to treat those who were rescued. These services were very expensive, but they boasted a 75-percent success rate. The downstream villagers were very proud. After many years millions of dollars had been spent. Many people had been rescued, but many of the attempted rescues had failed. One day, the chief of police of the downstream village decided to attempt to figure out why so many people from the upstream village ended up in the river. He discovered that the upstream people had built a bridge across the river. It was a wonderful bridge when it was new. Time, however, had taken its toll and a large hole had developed in the center of the bridge. The upstream people did not know how to fix the hole. Everyone tried to be as careful as possible, but invariably someone fell into the river. The chief of police sent the downstream village's road department to repair the bridge. The repair cost practically nothing compared to the rescue and medical costs. The dangerous bridge was not the responsibility of the chief of police. It was not even in his jurisdiction. But his officers were involved in every rescue and the resources of his village were used for unnecessary activities.

Policing will not make much progress if it is done in isolation. Admitting

that a problem negatively affects us and at the same time saying "it's not my job" creates the environment that's killing our cities.

Community policing is not "a blue flower pot," and frankly I find the term offensive. It's not soft on crime. It's not "different strokes for different folks," either. Community policing engages the community in activities that improve safety and quality of life. It encourages interaction between persons in need of service and the appropriate service agencies. Communities are never to be allowed to dictate police policy, especially if it is contrary to law.

The days of waiting for another person to become a victim are long gone. It hasn't worked very well in the past and there's no indication that it will work better in the future. Like it or not, modern police officers are agents of the government. They must present themselves in a professional manner. They are not assembly-line workers who move from one crime to another without a thought about prevention. They're friendly, outgoing problem-solvers, and they're proud warriors who defend their communities. The difficulty lies in determining exactly when to switch roles. But then, if it were easy, anyone could do it.

(I am a 25-year veteran of the Henrico County Division of Police. I currently supervise the community policing efforts in our county.)

JOHN W. FRIEND
Sergeant

Henrico County Division of Police
Richmond, Va.

Reader needs help

To the editor:

The purpose of this letter is to request information from your readers on the laws on deadly force by private persons in various states. I would like to find one that would serve as a model that is clearly written and has been tested in court.

I am especially interested in laws that allow deadly force against those engaged in or fleeing felony crimes. Contrary to what some may think, the U.S. Supreme Court case of *Garnier v. Memphis* only applies to government agents as a Fourth Amendment "seizure" and not to private persons.

JEFF CHURCH
Sergeant

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Missing-child center set to go global

"Children's Interpol" moves gradually toward becoming a reality

If Ernie Allen of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has his way, the center's wide range of services to law enforcement will soon go international — even

BURDEN'S BEAT

By Ordway P. Burden

more so than it already is. The center's toll-free hotline, 1-800-THE-LOST, already covers Canada, Mexico and the United Kingdom, as well as the United States.

Allen is president of NCMEC, which helps to find missing children and prevent victimization and abuse. Since its founding in 1984, the center has worked with law enforcement agencies on more than 43,000 missing-child cases, resulting in the recovery of 28,000 children. The nonprofit organization also has trained more than 129,000 police officers and other professionals.

Now the NCMEC is in the throes of establishing a sort of Interpol for kids, hence the name "Children's Interpol," by which Allen usually refers to the plan. At the moment, Allen said, "Both the State Department and the U.S. office of Interpol have indicated support for our becoming sort of a central office for handling and processing cases of children taken to the United States from other countries or taken overseas from the U.S." The final memorandum of approval, however, has not yet been finalized, so Children's Interpol is idling.

The NCMEC doesn't really need official approval to go ahead, but, as Allen notes, "We are neither fish nor fowl in some ways, in that, while we're a nonprofit, Congress gives us access to the National Crime Information Center so that we have become a kind of de facto public agency." Allen wants to be sure that the Children's Interpol would have "access to the public records in the State Department and U.S. Interpol that we're going to need to be effective."

The Children's Interpol would have two goals: to assist law enforcement and other agencies in other countries which are involved in cases of missing and exploited children, and



Ernie Allen

Bracing for a worldwide workload

1994, some 47 children had been recovered and eight dead children had been identified using this method. With help from the corporate sector, NCMEC is now sending images and information to multimedia kiosks in high-traffic locations, such as airports, and providing breaking case information by fax to all law enforcement agencies and media in targeted areas.

To extend such services to other nations is obviously a major undertaking, and Allen said the center will tackle it one step at a time. "Our assumption is that there are going to be many more cases than the system currently knows," he said, "and the workload is going to be greater than we anticipate. Our aim in this is not to be grandiose or create a worldwide network overnight. We want to do it gradually and learn as we go."

In addition to getting the i's crossed and the i's dotted on an agreement with the State Department and U.S. Interpol, Allen is

to expand the NCMEC's technology network to establish linkages with law enforcement and child-advocacy agencies and organizations around the world.

The NCMEC is linked via Compu-Serve with 43 state clearinghouses for missing children, allowing instant transmission of images and information. It has state-of-the-art imaging capabilities, allowing it to "age" photographs of long-missing kids.

As of the end of

looking for funding to support the added costs that Children's Interpol is likely to incur. The organization now is supported largely by corporate donations and grants from the U.S. Department of Justice. One extra cost he anticipates is the need for one or two case managers who are fluent in more than one language to deal with law enforcement, child advocacy groups and parents around the world. "We need to be able to communicate clearly with them," he observed.

Another additional cost will be for worldwide telephone service. Allen has made proposals to get help from phone-related companies. The hope is that before long, Children's Interpol will have its hotline available to callers in France, Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, Greece, Australia and Israel — countries with a high incidence of missing-child cases. "Our intent is, in probably a gradual kind of way, to extend our 24-hour hotline service to those countries," said Allen.

Not all of the Children's Interpol links would be with law enforcement. As Allen pointed out, "In a lot of cases, particularly the family abduction type of case, we're able to locate the child. We just can't get him back. In that circumstance, we would want to identify some child-advocacy organization for on-scene help — legal, human resources, transportation or whatever. The core of the effort would still focus on the law enforcement response, but sometimes another type of organization will be called on to help."

The NCMEC reports that 500 to 600 children are abducted from the United States each year. Since 1973, the State Department has received reports of more than 5,000 children with U.S. citizenship who have been taken or detained abroad. The Children's Interpol will have its work cut out for itself.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 24 Wyndham Court, Nanuet, NY 10954-3845.

Seymour F. Malkin, the executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.)

Weak & getting weaker?

Memos detail concern about lax Fed security

Concern about security at Federal Government facilities has been heightened in the wake of the April 19 bombing in Oklahoma City and a string of recent incidents in which intruders were able to breach White House security. But a series of internal memos show that officials of the General Services Administration were warned last year that the agency's uniformed police faced a "staffing crisis" that might weaken security at Federal facilities.

The Washington Post reported June 5 that the memos raised concerns that GSA would begin the year with 409 officers on duty nationwide, down from 640 officers in 1990. Another memo noted that GSA had not complied with a 1988 law that called for the agency to employ 1,000 uniformed Federal officers by 1992.

The apparent failure to ensure adequate staffing levels prompted concern in Congress following the Oklahoma City bombing, which killed 168 people. Security has been increased nationwide since the attack, a move that will cost the GSA an extra \$30 million by the end of September.

Kenneth R. Kimbrough, commissioner of GSA's Public Buildings Service, denied that security at Federal facilities had been compromised by low staffing levels. "I have insisted that we not have our heads stuck in the sand, doing things to be cheap and cut costs and put Federal workers at risk," he told The Post.

But the memos show that some GSA officials expressed concerns about low staffing levels. One document, titled "Holes and Coping," listed

possible consequences of reduced staffing levels on a region-by-region basis and outlined steps that could be taken to cope with the problem. One memo noted that the number of GSA uniformed officers in the Washington area would drop from 154 to 108 following the implementation of a Government-wide downsizing program in which Federal employees were offered up to \$25,000 each to quit or retire early.

Staffing cuts, according to the documents, could lead to "unacceptable response time to emergencies" and would perhaps "eliminate law enforcement presence in selected 'high risk' cities." It also warned that the safety of police officers could be at risk in high-crime areas if staff reductions were not selectively achieved.

The documents obtained by The Post were written last August and September, when the White House was urging agencies to streamline operations and reduce costs. After the Oklahoma City bombing, President Clinton ordered the Justice Department to conduct a nationwide review of security at Government facilities, which was submitted June 28. [See related story, this page.]

The number of uniformed police officers at GSA — most of them members of its law enforcement branch, the Federal Protective Service — has declined steadily over the years, from 5,000 in 1971 to 409 today. The service provides uniformed police to patrol Government buildings, arrest suspects, and conduct preliminary investigations and emergency operations.

The FPS also contracts for security

guards who oversee access to Federal facilities, perform guard duty and provide "roving patrols" at office complexes.

Kimbrough was notified by the Clinton Administration in a memo last September that staff cuts had created a "material weakness" that would "deprive the public of needed services." It added that Congress had in-

serted a provision in an appropriations bill requiring the agency to maintain a police force of 1,000 officers.

Kimbrough told The Post that the mandated staffing level seemed to conflict with newer orders to slash the Federal Government's workforce and streamline operations as part of the Administration's "reinventing government" plan. GSA officials decided to

stick to plans for downsizing the agency, submitting a proposal to the Office of Management and Budget to repeal the law requiring 1,000 officers.

Kimbrough said that despite the decrease of FPS staff, reports of crimes in GSA buildings have remained fairly level. In recent years, GSA has increased the number of contract guards, which now number about 2,300

DoJ security review urges major upgrades at Fed facilities

A Justice Department report on security at Federal facilities has recommended increasing hiring standards for contract security guards, moving some law enforcement agencies out of buildings with high levels of public access and installing more surveillance systems.

President Clinton ordered the security review April 20 — the day after a 2-ton fertilizer bomb destroyed the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, killing 168 people. Clinton has recommended that work begin immediately to increase security, at an estimated cost of \$1 billion. Committees to implement the measures are expected to be created within the next two months.

The report, released June 28, said that security at Federal facilities was woefully inadequate to protect Government workers from terrorist at-

tacks. Of the 1,200 facilities surveyed, the report said, the 347 structures similar to the nine-story Oklahoma City building were the most vulnerable. Of those, only 46 percent met minimum standards for parking controls and just 26 percent required employee and visitor identification. Nearly 700 had entrances with no security at all.

The report recommended that 24-hour, closed-circuit TV surveillance systems be installed inside and outside buildings. Law enforcement agencies should be located away from other departments, such as the Social Security Administration, that require a high level of public access.

The report also recommended that the Federal Protective Service be granted increased authority over security concerns. The FPS has seen its ranks reduced in recent years, despite internal memos expressing concern that dwin-

ding manpower might compromise security efforts. [See related story, this page.]

The report also called for upgrading hiring standards, including tougher background checks and better training, for contract security guards. About 2,300 contract guards are assigned at 700 locations nationwide.

Child-care facilities could remain in Federal buildings, but their locations should be more carefully considered, the report said. Of the victims in the Oklahoma City bombing, 19 were children at a day-care center on the second floor of the facility which faced the street.

While Deputy Attorney General Jamie Gorelick, who announced the findings, stopped short of saying the bombing might have been prevented if the proposed measures were in place, she said they "would have made a bombing more difficult."

IACP "murder summit" takes a deadly serious look at issue

Continued from Page 1

violent and potentially violent students and situations," and training police officers to recognize and respond to different types of violence, including domestic and "intimate" violence.

"Homicide is not a monolith," stated the IACP director of research John Firman, who served as project director for "Murder in America," adding that recommendations were made to address four types of violence that lead often to homicide: youth, confrontational, robbery-related and intimate. "You can't go after intimate violence the same way you're going to go after youth or gang violence. That's why there are so many recommendations — because they try to target the different types of homicide."

Frankfort, Ill., Police Chief Darrell L. Sanders, the IACP's second vice president and chairman of the summit, said, "Conventional wisdom tells us murder cannot be prevented, that the police and community are relatively powerless. The challenge is to look at the problem differently and attack it from a new perspective."

That reality is a recurring motif in the IACP recommendations, Firman added. "We're suggesting that police have to view their role as a participant in the solution and the problem-solving, but not as the lead organization in every case. Typically, they have felt that they are responsible for everything that goes wrong in a neighborhood. We're saying that legislatures, community groups, teachers, social workers, hospitals — everybody — has to chip in."

The recommendations are in step with the crime-fighting efforts of the Clinton Administration, which stress a

"Conventional wisdom tells us murder cannot be prevented, that the police and community are relatively powerless. The challenge is to look at the problem differently and attack it from a new perspective."

comprehensive approach that brings together all disciplines to address the problem, said Assistant Attorney General Laurie Robinson, who heads the Justice Department's Office of Justice Programs. Robinson commended the IACP for its work because "they stepped back to take such a comprehensive view... from a very broad vantage point at the problem of homicide."

Robinson told Law Enforcement News that Justice Department officials are carefully reviewing the recommendations "to see which ones we may be able to push forward through our grant process and our liaison work with state and local officials throughout the country." She added that the report will be sent to every U.S. attorney in the nation so "they can look at initiatives that might mesh with their efforts" against violent crime and see

which could "serve as tools for joint efforts between state and local officials."

Among the first initiatives the Justice Department would tackle, Robinson said, are those calling for increased electronic monitoring of spouse abusers and for increasing law enforcement access to information about chronic batterers. "We'll be sitting down with Joe Brann, the director of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and Bonnie Campbell, who heads the new Violence Against Women Office, and formulating a cross-departmental initiative," she said.

Robinson lambasted recent Congressional efforts to slash President Clinton's anti-crime programs, including reducing funding for anti-domestic violence programs — the kinds of programs that IACP officials recommend be expanded, including providing more shelters for domestic-violence victims.

"Here you have the largest policing organization in the country saying that this is an important part of the equation, and then Congress responds by slicing funding," she said.

Firman noted that while Congress appears intent on scrapping many of the Clinton Administration's anti-crime programs, most of the IACP recommendations are not "money-driven."

"Some of the best programs we see around the country are grass-roots programs that didn't cost anybody anything," he told LEN. "They involve a tremendous amount of volunteerism. A lot of police officers spend thousands of hours of volunteering their time to work with community groups and troubled kids. We have to look at these as community-based, grass-roots programs that are going to stop the killings at the local level."

Indy gun effort is a sore subject

Continued from Page 1

rule that said only guns seized in the target area during traffic stops could be counted. It's only if you assume that was the rule that one could say the statistics I reported inflated the number of guns seized. Furthermore, I was just reporting what the districts told me. In 25 years, I've never encountered such blatantly biased journalism."

Sherman also denied as "a total distortion" The News's charge that his \$50,000 contract covered only the gun-interdiction program, saying it also covered his moving expenses and other duties as chief criminologist.

"What they said was that the contract was only for my gun program, and that we only seized 42 guns for \$50,000, so that was a very expensive price for guns," he said. "That \$50,000 contract got me to move out there and provide weekly crime analyses to the Mayor, supervise a staff of district criminologists and do a bunch of other things, including a program to reduce false alarms that's already saved the city the amount of my contract."

Sherman acknowledged that the program did not enjoy support among some high-ranking city and police officials, as well as among some of the officers assigned to it — a statement backed by Deputy Chief Harty. "There were some individuals within the Police Department who were not enormously supportive of the program," said Sherman. "I think one of the problems was that it came from an external source, and not from the Police Department, and that made it unpalatable to some people."

Harty conceded that ground rules for the program could have been more concrete — and that guns seized outside the targets areas should not have been counted. "From a strictly research perspective, there were a lot of guns that initially we thought we could count and couldn't. There was never anything intentional or

malicious [about that]. . . but I think there were people who tried to undermine the program and used that as ammunition to say it was a bad program."

The 14-year veteran, who is one of six deputy chiefs in the 975-officer department, said labeling the effort as a "gun-interdiction" program was also a mistake. He said critics failed to take into account arrests for drugs, outstanding warrants and other weapons made by officers as they participated in the program.

"That was a huge mistake in my mind [because] in some people's minds, if you don't get guns, then it's not a successful program," he observed. "We made all kinds of arrests. I like to use the analogy that if you go bass fishing, and you catch catfish, crappy and bluegill, it's still a successful outing. No one wanted to acknowledge that — at least not those who were critical of the program."

Sherman said he had not yet fully analyzed the effects of the gun-interdiction effort, including its impact on gun-crime rates in the three districts, but plans to do so soon. He said fewer officer-hours were invested in the Indianapolis program than in Kansas City, where the gun-seizure rate was much lower.

"We don't have good reason to be optimistic about detecting an effect on gun crime," he said. "But the encouraging thing is that they seized 42 guns — half of which were seized outside target areas — but which were still seized from people who might have used them to commit crimes."

"I still think it's a good program," added Harty. "Regardless of why or who thought it up, it's still a situation where there are 42 less guns out there. It had to have had a difference. Can you put a price on it? Probably not, but I have to agree with the hypothesis that fewer guns on the streets means fewer gun crimes."

IUPA caught off guard by telemarket scam

Continued from Page 5

our permission, then God bless the authorities," Roberts said.

He added that a Miami reporter had contacted him a few months ago, saying that a couple had received a telephone solicitation on behalf of the IUPA. Later, they received a mailing that included an IUPA brochure, but the reporter was reluctant to disclose other details about the matter.

"That really perked my ears up because the only solicitation authorized by us [in Florida] was through a subcontractor who was focusing on the Latino community because of the large population of Latino police officers," Roberts said. "We have a contract with a professional company that does solicitations, but they must have a script approved by us which makes it clear it is not a charitable contribution, that it's the actual purchase of advertising" in the group's quarterly magazine, "The Law Officer."

Roberts said he has no idea how fraudulent telemarketers obtain the group's brochures, "but my best guess is that with modern technology, you send me anything in black and white, and I can stick it in a scanner, massage the living hell out of it, and crank out a pretty professional piece of my own. I don't know if he's doing it, but my suspicions are certainly very high."

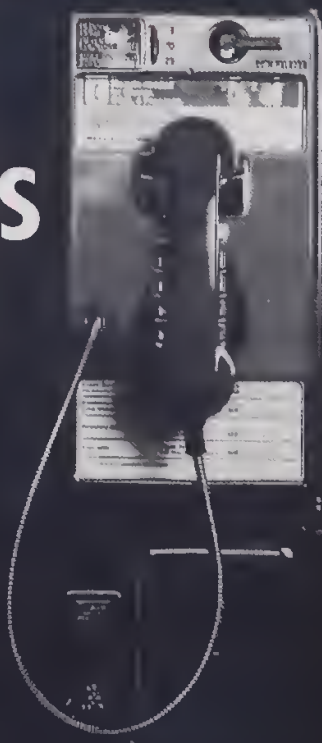
Telemarketing fraud has been an ongoing problem for bona fide law enforcement groups, whose names are often co-opted and used to milk contributions from unsuspecting donors. Several articles detailing the problem appeared in Law Enforcement News in November 1993, with many officials lamenting how such operations hurt their own good-faith efforts to raise funds for the children of slain officers, Police Athletic Leagues and other programs. "If anybody's misusing our name, that's extremely embarrassing — and costly — to us," Roberts said.

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Facing demographic realities:

Law enforcement meets multiculturalism

Multicultural Law Enforcement: Strategies for Peacekeeping in a Diverse Society.

By Robert Shusta, Deena Levine, Philip Harris, Herbert Wong.
Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1995.

By Mark C. Bach

There is no escaping that America faces a basic change in our social and cultural makeup. Between 1980 and 1990, 60 percent of this country's population growth occurred in non-white categories. By the year 2010, the American minority will become the majority. An African American may have roots stretching back to the Revolutionary War, may be a recent immigrant from Ethiopia, or may have a father born in the Caribbean — each expecting a different style of policing. Even here in the "wild, wild West" of Arizona, my son's pediatrician is from India by way of Great Britain, my next-door neighbor is Hispanic, and our police headquarters is only a block away from a mosque.

In spite of recent efforts to revisit affirmative action through the courts and the legislatures, and the excesses of the "politically correct" crowd,

police agencies must recognize that the community they serve is actually a variety of cultural groups. As such, recognition and acknowledgement of diversity are paramount for progressive police agencies.

Given this assessment and acknowledgement, agencies are now able to use a new textbook, "Multicultural Law Enforcement," to help in exploring cultural diversity issues and programs. Specifically structured for police agencies, this book is an aid for both the classroom and the squad room. Each chapter includes a wealth of references for the skeptical, and at the end of each chapter is a set of discussion questions and issues for further exploration. The 11 appendices in this thorough book even include a complete how-to set of guidelines, from needs-assessment surveys to actual sample agency courses, with models for management and hate-crime report forms.

The book quickly dispels as a myth the notion of America as a "melting pot." The authors offer a different metaphor, asserting that these cultures actually constitute a "mosaic," blended but still distinct. A review of how society has historically tended to treat minorities, both as members of the community and as employees of a

police department, sets the stage for today's approach to change.

The four authors themselves represent a variety of cultures and life experiences. Robert Shusta is a retired police captain from Concord, Calif., with more than 27 years of law enforcement experience. Deena Levine is a trainer

stereotypes of these cultures. While some of these examples may seem basic and obvious to a veteran police officer, for many this book could be their first exposure to these cultures. For example, recent immigrants from Central American countries may not appreciate contacts from police offi-

Police must recognize that the community they serve is actually a variety of cultural groups. Recognition and acknowledgement of diversity are paramount for progressive police agencies.

specializing in cross-cultural communications and wrote two other texts on communications. Philip Harris is a management psychologist who has consulted with both private and public organizations. Herbert Wong is an industrial/organizational psychologist specializing in workplace diversity issues. Together they offer positive steps and hints in an officer's approach to the variety of cultures now visible throughout the United States.

Specific suggestions are given when working with Asians, African Americans, Latinos, Arabs or Native Americans. The text also exposes myths and

cial, which in their homeland might represent a hostile and brutal regime. A police contact with a young urban African American in front of his peers might result in a major confrontation if signs of disrespect (even if unintentional) are sensed.

With today's mobility among the population, it would be hard for most agencies and officers not to have contact with members of different ethnic groups. Unfortunately, not every issue is resolved with a simple answer. For instance, the authors point out that in some Asian communities, a common medical practice involves rubbing the skin of ill subjects with a heated coin. Most people would label those marks as signs of serious child abuse if found on a young child, especially one with limited English-speaking ability. But given the above information, police can recognize this as maintaining an ancient medical rite. It doesn't absolve us of trying to develop alternative health practices, but will change the frame-

work from an accusatory theme to one of understanding and compassion.

The book also devotes substantial attention to the response to hate/bias crimes. The courts have ruled that certain crimes may result in more severe consequences for offenders if the crime was based on cultural hatred or bias. It is challenging for an officer to explore the mind and intent of a suspect. This book helps by providing specific suggestions for reporting, tracking and analyzing the victimology of these crimes.

If the book has a shortcoming, it is in the authors' treatment of the gay and lesbian community. In today's social and political climate, a whole book could be devoted to this issue, yet not even a chapter is offered in this otherwise comprehensive book.

Most officers would not knowingly harbor a prejudice against a specific group or nationality. Some officers will not recognize the inbred, subconscious feelings with a careful, honest review of their conduct. This book offers the reader a chance to break away from the common denial mode of "I can't be prejudiced; one of my best friends is (black, Italian, Jewish, Indian, etc.)," and explore how better to discuss and coexist with the ever-visible and distinctive cultures within America. This book should not be just part of an organization's library, but a ready reference on any desk and in every squad room.

(Sgt. Mark Bach is administrator of the Office of Management and Budget for the Tempe, Ariz., Police Department.)

Report-writing text threatens to overwhelm readers in detail

Law Enforcement Report Writing I.

By S.D. Amirie and A. Amirie.
Westminster, Calif.: Academy Press of America, 1994.
368 pp., \$41.95.

By Chuck Russo

In many cases, more detail is better. With regard to report writing, this is not necessarily the case. As a police



academy report-writing instructor, I have found through experience that keeping things simple is a key ingredient in a successful program. Apparently, the authors of "Law Enforcement Report Writing" do not share this point of view. While it is clear that much work and effort has been put into this text, it falls short of the mark.

The authors begin with grammar and parts of speech. While this section is highly detailed, a student could easily become overwhelmed, confused and lost. The authors repeatedly fire off fact after fact, with few examples. Strategically inserted into the text, such examples and exercises would allow the learner to soak up and process the information before going on to the next fact.

Those examples that are provided are generally not law enforcement related. The authors seem to miss the mark on this point, as examples from a law enforcement perspective would

only serve to aid in the understanding of the facts presented. Visuals also fall into this category. While clip art can be used to emphasize a point, it is used by the authors of "Law Enforcement Report Writing" to take up space and has no correlation to what is being presented. This is all the more regrettable in that visual aids are an important learning cue and can be used to supply mental pictures to reference the learner to certain facts or important points.

This highly detailed and intensive section fails to follow the "K.I.S.S." principle — Keep It Simple. Why complicate matters by bringing in complex, intricate, potentially confusing parts of writings when simple, easy to teach, easy to grasp writings are acceptable? (In fairness, the glossaries provided in the text are very helpful and useful.)

The authors include a very good section on spelling, which includes units on the principles of spelling, the formation of plurals, phonics, and commonly misspelled words in law enforcement. Once again, it is a highly detailed section that delivers fact upon fact and runs the risk of losing the learner. If the pace of the text could be slowed, the learner would benefit by being able to soak up a particular lesson before proceeding.

When the authors finally do begin to instruct on report writing, once again the bullseye is missed. The authors' system of report writing fails to document the facts, and allows the writer to construe certain statements as fact. For example, in the case of a burglary, point of entry, unless witnessed, is a guess and not a fact. The authors allow this type of information to be docu-

mented as fact. While many times this will not cause complications, if a subject is caught and additional information emerges to indicate a different point of entry, it is possible that the entire report will be thrown out.

Their system also utilized the storytelling method of report writing. In this model — one of the more common methods of reporting — the story is told as it occurred to the writer. This model takes more time and space to write and can more readily confuse the reader of the report — at the very least, in terms of when certain facts did occur.

The outline format provided with this system allows for much repetition which will find its way into the final report. The facts are not listed as they occurred, opening the door to potential confusion. Other information provided by the authors is not relevant to report writing in all parts of the country. Several of the fact sheets provided do not pertain to Florida or New York report writing, for example. While pertinent to California, I do not know how acceptable these would be in other jurisdictions.

Overall, the text is lengthy and more complicated than necessary. It fails to address statement-taking and use-of-force reports. The text would be acceptable if utilized to correct an identified problem. In general, however, I would not want to be the instructor who has this text thrust upon him to teach recruits report writing.

(Officer Chuck Russo is an eight-year veteran of the Winter Park, Fla., Police Department, and an instructor at the Central Florida Criminal Justice Institute in Orlando.)

A personal tale of Attica: First, sit back & enjoy the ride

Four Long Days: Return to Attica
By Dorothy Wills-Rafferty.

Based on a true story by
Anthony R. Strollo.
Hurley, N.Y.: American Life Associates, 1994.
149 pp., \$17.95.

By Robert J. Loudon

This book should be read twice. The first time is to best appreciate the emotional roller-coaster ride that the narrator survived for four long days. Anthony R. Strollo, our storyteller, knew that his brother, a correction officer, was one of the hostages being held by inmates at the Attica State Prison. As a New York state trooper, Anthony also knew that he would be on the team called upon to participate in the irreversible assault/rescue/recovery operation when the time came to go in.

The initial reading will allow you

(Robert J. Loudon is director of the Criminal Justice Center at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York. He retired as a lieutenant from the New York City Police Department, where he served as commanding officer of the hostage negotiation unit.)

to savor the notion of brotherly love during a crisis that jolts their entire world. This first reading should, and can, be accomplished in one sitting in order to comprehend more fully the impact of this human dilemma. Caution: Do not skip to the end in order to discover whether or not the brother survived! But do remember that 11 hostages and 28 inmates died during that fateful September 1971 incident.

A second reading may be accomplished at a much less eager, more relaxed pace. This time the reader should be more detached and clinical because, as has been noted so well and so often, if we do not study and learn from history, we are doomed to repeat its failures. A plaque outside the gates of Attica prison reminds us that "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

The book takes the form of a written narration based on Anthony Strollo's true story. The writer, Dorothy Wills-Rafferty, is all but invisible — a decided plus in this case. She is obviously an accomplished interviewer and author, and does not intrude on her subject or his story. Strollo is the story and the teller of that story, and his presence is felt everywhere. A correction officer

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Integrity cannot be acquired at a discount

Continued from Page 13

that of the LAPD, the recruit pass-rate approaches 95 percent. I doubt that any department is good enough at recruiting to offer a demanding and stressful course of academy education and training that 95 percent of recruits are likely to pass; certainly no college or university has ever done so. If I am right that recruiting standards in some departments are conspicuously low, that extraordinarily high pass-rates suggest a certain intellectual, and perhaps moral and physical laxity in academies, and that recruits may be exposed to corrupt practices and expectations while still in police academies, then it is transparent that the battle for integrity can be lost from the start.

Furthermore, if the best work of the academies is betrayed and undermined by field training officers who teach that academy lessons have nothing to do with reality, and by supervisors who are not utterly determined to make the standards, expectations and policies of academy training, field training and daily supervision entirely coherent, unambiguous and free of hypocrisy, the battle will frequently be lost soon thereafter.

The very heart of the avoidance of supervisory hypocrisy is to be found in the integrity of the leadership of the department, because there alone can the commitment to accountability at all levels be proved. Such integrity is nowhere exhibited with greater effect than by defense of honorable police work in the face of unwarranted media or public criticism. In this regard, I admire particularly the work of Kevin Tucker while he served as Police Commissioner in Philadelphia. When police were subjected to unjustified criticism of their work in an area near the center of the city, rife with highly organized drug trafficking and the threat of violence against police who made any effort to intervene, Tucker had videotapes surreptitiously made showing the actual conditions. The videotapes proved that as police entered the area—often announced in advance by street children serving as lookouts—their cars, marked or unmarked, were routinely led and followed by

hatchback vehicles containing heavily armed drug dealers and their enforcers who warned white-collar drug buyers of the police presence. Tucker held a press conference at which he showed the videotapes and spoke in defense of police working the area. He was right—and the media had little choice but to admit it.

Two-Edge Imperative

Accountability and the avoidance of hypocrisy thus have two edges: praise and support and reward for excellence, and intolerance for bad-faith mistakes. This includes, in my view, the imperative recognized by Bill Bratton in New York City for zero tolerance of illegal drug use by sworn and civilian personnel. In addition, supervisors must be sufficiently wise and subtle to distinguish bad-faith misconduct from errors of judgment made in good faith because of inexperience, to which the proper response is not discipline, but rather instruction and guidance. I have in mind here, for example, the sorts of mistakes that gang-enforcement unit members sometimes make because they have never been trained in the gathering of intelligence and the proper management of informants. This inadequacy in training is not unusual in contemporary policing, and it is departments, not individual officers, that are most often to blame. Departmental integrity depends on improving training and admitting the shortcomings of past practices.

I like very much the emphasis on these points in the Statement of Principles and Values currently in preparation in draft form by police leaders in New South Wales, Australia. Their leadership principles instruct supervisors, managers and commanders to "properly prepare their people for roles and responsibilities, in recognition that they are our most valuable resource," and to "provide appropriate and development because of its crucial importance to the future development of the Service."

And the document adds: "Though incompetence is not acceptable [leaders should] support those people who act in accordance with the Statement

of Values and in good faith, even if they make mistakes."

Internal Affairs' Role

The highest levels of integrity in a department clearly cannot be achieved without a splendid internal affairs bureau—one that is a part of the operations and ethos of the department and not an isolated and secretive entity. The NYPD's reforms in internal affairs promise elevation of integrity in the department. The reforms include the internal application of the same strategy employed to reduce crime externally: the systematic gathering of accurate and timely intelligence; rapid deployment of resources; tested tactics of investigation, and "relentless follow-up and assessment." The strategy of departmental reform overall is not mere words; it embraces superb measures by the IAB training unit, including both in-service and advanced training furthered by a 10-day course in methods of internal investigations.

The NYPD reform strategy also includes: an Executive Review Board of top police officials who are to monitor IAB investigations, thereby showing commitment to systematic advancement of integrity through the department's leadership; a Liaison Unit to work hand-in-glove with city, county, state and Federal agencies in securing an early-warning system; an Excessive Force Unit with responsibility for teaching systematically about the principle of human dignity and its implications for use of force; provisions for genuine cooperation with a Civilian Complaint Review Board, and commitment to a philosophy within IAB and the department of including precinct and unit commanders in the process of internal investigations. Conjoined with the elevation of recruitment, training and supervision overall, these reforms have the potential to make the department most faithful to its honorable personnel and to the public, and to support individual integrity against the "blue cocoon."

At best, the reforms will help to reduce "us-against-them" attitudes, not only within the department but also between the department and the

public. It has long been recognized, as James Madison explained, that only when laws are as binding on public servants as on the general public can we bring to life that "communion of interests and sympathy of sentiments... without which every government degenerates into tyranny." Corruption and brutality are mainstays of tyranny, expressions of a spirit that thrives on disdain for the very idea that authority is granted to government for the sake of faithful service to the public.

Virtue & Self-Interest

Another very old truth about human nature is embodied in one of the NYPD's most significant reforms. Specifically, all students of political theory know that integrity—virtue—has the best chance of prevailing where people see that behaving well is not only right, but also in their self-interest. That is, if virtue and fertile ambition, integrity and legitimate self-interest, can be entered on the same side of the ledger, then the likelihood of good conduct is increased. Much of the time all of us have mixed motives for our actions—usually more mixed than even the most honest and self-knowledgeable of us fully recognize. Accordingly, the disposition to do "right when there is no one to make [us] do it but [ourselves]" may be strengthened by awareness that we are not making some permanent sacrifice in behaving rightly. Thus, I think it wise for the NYPD to be making IAB into an appealing career track, where a two-year assignment will provide a path toward assignment in the Detective Bureau or the Organized Crime Control Bureau.

The obstacles to achieving individual and institutional integrity cannot be entirely eliminated, and thus it is foolish to suppose that sustaining integrity is a one-time project. Integrity must be encouraged, and betrayals of it must be rooted out, with persistent and enduring vigilance. Many of the most deeply ingrained individual and institutional habits in human life militate against integrity, as Walter Lippmann observed in 1930:

"The American ideal of government as a public trust to be carried on by disinterested men represents not the actuality but a long step ahead in the evolution of man... It is a very difficult ideal to attain, and I know of no man in America even in our time who has felt able to be completely loyal to it... The campaign... on behalf of the idea of trust is no mere repairing of something perfect that has broken down, but the implanting of a new habit of acting in the ancient consciousness of man."

This habit cannot be acquired wholesale or at a discount. It can be acquired only by individuals and institutions who give it their highest allegiance in the routine affairs of daily life. Institutional policies and practices are indispensable to its achievement and survival. But finally, the disposition and habit "of doing right when there is no one to make you do it but yourself" lives or dies in the conduct of individual life. Thus it is that I concluded "Character and Cops" by reminding all who bear the public trust, all police: "Nothing is incorruptible except personal character that will not be corrupted."

First-person Attica tale is a "must read" for tactical personnel

Continued from Page 13

at Attica before he joined the New York State Police, Strollo draws upon a wealth of experiences from both positions to weave his brief but stirring tale. There is also an appropriate use of media accounts and other source documents to supplement his very personal experience and remarkable memory.

This reviewer, a longtime trainer of hostage negotiators, has adopted this book as a supplement to the more traditionally available hand-out material for classes aimed at corrections-related hostage recovery programs. Professional criminal justice practitioners connect with "war stories," and this is one of the best.

Yet with all of the above comments being true and honest, I must also review this book from the perspective of a former hostage team commander who still advises a variety of agencies on hostage response policy. Such a perspective compels comments which are not so much a knock on the book but on the system that put the narrator in a position of having lived through parts of the experience. True, we would not have this wonderfully rich, first-person account of those four long days without Strollo's intimate and intricate participant-observer role. But should a man have been burdened with a responsibility for the life of his brother during a situation that was not of ci-

ther's making? Or is this a situation where the organization/bureaucracy should have ordered him to stand down, because of his understandably emotional attachment and potential lack of objectivity? The fact that Anthony Strollo is a strong and determined individual was probably not missed by his commanders, but it remains the decision-maker's responsibility to be concerned about the physical and emotional well-being of personnel on both sides of the barricade, as in all other critical incidents.

The sensational circumstances depicted in this book are almost 25 years old. There is little doubt that emotional scars still exist for the circle of survivors connected with the Attica uprising. (I believe there is even one civil suit still wending its way through our wonderful court system.) We have learned much about what happened before, during and after those four long days at Attica, and have applied that knowledge to subsequent hostage/barricade situations over the years.

This short, inexpensive and striking book contributes to our ever-evolving awareness and must be read by all law enforcement hostage negotiators, tactical operators and incident commanders. It should also be read by serious criminal justice students and teachers, academic and practitioner alike.

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- 14-18. Applied Physics for Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by TEEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division. Bryan, Texas. \$350.
- 14-18. Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Franklin, Tenn. \$450.
- 14-18. Investigation of Pedestrian Accidents & Human Factors.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 14-18. Semiautomatic Pistol Program.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynco, Ga.
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- 15-18. Advanced Patrol Tactics for Officer Survival.** Presented by TEEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division. Bryan, Texas. \$185.
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- ing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Fargo, N.D. \$520.
- 21-23. Street Survival '95.** Presented by Calibre Press. Alexandria, Va. \$179/\$155/\$105.
- 21-25. Homicide & Other Death Investigations.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$395.
- 21-25. International Homicide Investigation Seminar.** Presented by Hocking College. Columbus, Ohio. \$425.
- 21-25. Law Enforcement Ethics: Train the Trainer.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Jersey City, N.J. \$295/\$195.
- 21-25. Narcotic Identification & Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
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- 21-25. Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by TEEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division. Bryan, Texas. \$300.
- 21-31. Advanced Undercover Investigative Techniques.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National

- Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynco, Ga.
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- 21-Sept. 1. Fraud & Financial Investigations.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynco, Ga.
- 22-24. Hate/Bias Crimes.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynco, Ga.
- 22-25. Crimes Against Children Seminar.** Presented by the Dallas Children's Advocacy Center & the Dallas Police Department. Dallas.
- 22-Sept. 1. Criminal Intelligence Analyst Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynco, Ga.
- 23-30. Rape Investigation.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$275.
- 24. OC Aerosol Training Instructor Course.** Presented by R.E.B. Security Training. Middletown, Conn.
- 28-30. Police Traffic Laser Instructor Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$325.
- 28-30. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Miami. \$520.
- 28-Sept. 1. DWI Instructor Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 28-Sept. 1. Advanced Traffic Accident Reconstruction with the Use of Microcomputers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$795.
- 28-Sept. 1. Gang Resistance Education & Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National

- Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Tucson, Ariz.
- 28-Sept. 1. Computer Crimes for Prosecutors.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynco, Ga.
- 28-Sept. 1. Advanced Microcomputer Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynco, Ga.

SEPTEMBER

- 6-7. Conrealment Areas Within a Vehicle.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$325.
- 6-8. Deadly Physical Force: Police-Involved Shootings.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$450.
- 6-8. Use of Force: Deadly & Non-Lethal.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$275.
- 6-8. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Norfolk, Va. \$520.
- 6-8. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. London, England. \$575.
- 6-8. Field Training Program for Communications Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$350.
- 6-8. Street Survival '95.** Presented by Calibre Press. Indianapolis. \$179/\$155/\$105.
- 11-13. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Albany, N.Y. \$520.
- 11-13. Drug-Trak IV Training.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$395.
- 11-14. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Chicago. \$575.
- 11-15. Law Enforcement Ethics: Train the Trainer.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Dallas. \$295/\$195.
- 11-15. Gang Resistance Education & Training for Mentors.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Tucson, Ariz.
- 11-15. Crisis Management Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynco, Ga.
- 11-15. Archeological Resources Protection.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynco, Ga.
- 11-15. Seminar for the Field Training Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 11-15. Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 11-15. Inspection & Investigation of Commercial Vehicle Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. New Braintree, Mass. \$450.
- 11-21. Questioned Documents.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynco, Ga.
- 11-22. Accident Investigation I.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$600.
- 11-22. Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$800.
- 11-22. Telecommunications Fraud.** Pre-

- sented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynco, Ga.
- 11-22. Small Craft Enforcement.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynco, Ga.
- 11-22. Firearms Instructor Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynco, Ga.
- 11-22. Drug Law Enforcement School for Investigators.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynco, Ga.
- 11-22. Criminal Investigations in an Automated Environment.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynco, Ga.
- 11-22. Advanced Environmental Crimes Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynco, Ga.
- 12-22. Advanced Explosives Investigative Techniques.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynco, Ga.
- 13-14. Women in Public Safety.** Presented by Hocking College. Nelsonville, Ohio. \$90.
- 13-15. A Dilemma: The Marginal Police Employee.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$225.
- 13-15. Financial Investigation Methods to Prove Forfeiture & Financial Crime.** Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. San Francisco. \$595.
- 15-18. Yacht & Maritime Security.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Annapolis, Md.
- 18-19. Seatbelt/Child Restraint Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Miami, Fla. \$295.
- 18-19. Quality Management for Managers.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Dallas. \$195.
- 18-20. Computerized Traffic Accident Reconstruction I: Introduction to EDCRASH.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$400.
- 18-20. The Video Age — A Tool for Law Enforcement.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$225.
- 18-20. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Denver. \$520.

For further information:

(Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.)

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037

Dallas Children's Advocacy Center, Attn: Jessie Shelburne, Community Education Coordinator, 3611 Swiss Ave., Dallas, TX 75204 (214) 818-2600. Fax (214) 823-4819

Executive Protection Institute, Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611 (703) 955-1128

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training, Building 67, Glynco, GA 31522-9977. (800) 743-5382. Fax (912) 267-2894

Hernandez Engineering Inc., 7701 Greenbelt Rd., Suite 204, Greenbelt, MD 20770. (301) 441-3204. Fax: (301) 441-9442.

Hocking College, Attn: Deb Fraunfelter, Marketing Services Manager, 3301 Hocking Parkway, Nelsonville, OH 45764-9704. (614) 753-3591.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Investigation Training Institute, P.D. Box

669, Shelburne, VT 05482 (802) 985-9123

Justice Planning & Management Associates, P.D. Box 5260, Augusta, ME 04332. (207) 582-3269

Justice Research & Statistics Association, 444 N. Capitol St., NW, Suite 445, Washington, DC 20001. (202) 624-8560. Fax: (202) 624-5269

Modern Warrior Inc., 711 N. Wellwood Ave., Lindenhurst, NY 11757. (516) 226-8383.

National Criminal Justice Training & Assessment Institute, Raleigh, NC. (919) 787-4757. Fax: (919) 787-9236.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, P.D. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 237-4724.

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.D. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 (800) 323-4011.

Office of International Criminal Justice, University of Illinois-Chicago. (312) 996-5201 Fax (312) 413-2713.

Pennsylvania State University, Attn: Carolyn Andersen, 225 Penn State Scenic, University Park, PA 16802-7002. (814) 863-5140. Fax. (814) 863-5190.

Performance Dimensions Inc., P.D. Box 502, Powers Lake, WI 53159-0502. (414) 279-3850 Fax: (414) 279-5758.

Portland Police Bureau, Attn: Jane Braaten, 1111 S.W. 2nd Ave., Portland, OR 97204 (503) 823-0292. Fax: (503) 823-0289.

Public Safety Training Inc., P.O. Box 106, Oak Harbor, OH 43449 (419) 732-2520

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John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 S. Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606 (800) 255-5747. Fax: (312) 876-1743

Rollins College, Public Safety Institute 1000 Holt Ave., #2728, Winter Park, FL 32789-4499. (407) 647-6080 Fax: (407) 647-3828.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.D. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2394 Fax: (214) 690-2458

TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division, Texas A&M University System, College Station, TX 77843-8000. (800) 423-8433 or (409) 845-6391. Fax: (409) 862-2788

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Doing the right thing —for its own sake:

Police internal affairs goes hand-in-hand with fostering a genuine climate of individual and institutional integrity. In an exclusive commentary, police ethicist Edwin Delattre, the author of "Character & Cops," gives the issue of integrity and internal affairs a thorough once-over. **See Forum, Page 8.**

Murder in the worst degree:

An IACP "murder summit" tries to look beyond the statistics and issues a report with 39 recommendations for dealing with the nation's homicide rate. **Page 1.**

Moving targets:

A gun-interdiction program in Indianapolis has been skewered as an expensive flop tainted by bad methodology. The project's director says all is well — it's bad press that is to blame. **Page 1.**

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